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Farm and Ranch REVIEW

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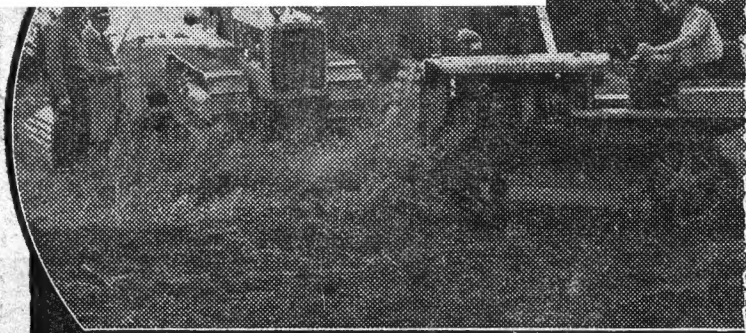
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"Why I traded in a Good Machine"

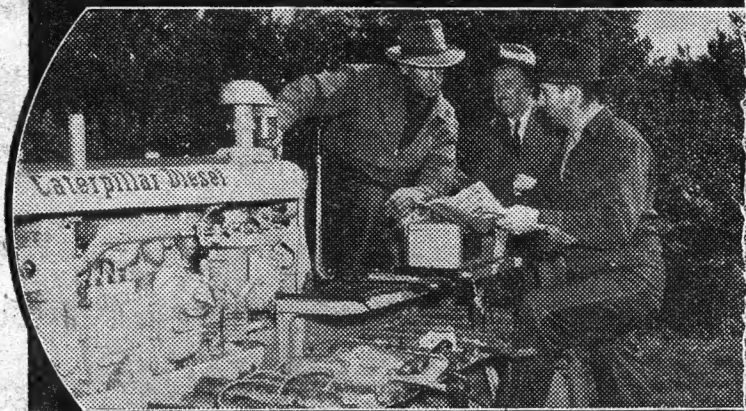
by A. T. Koch of Rosser, Manitoba.

Mr. Koch's "Caterpillar" Diesel D2 Tractor, purchased in 1938, worked 12,000 hours with never a let-down . . . cut his fuel costs by about 65% . . . and in all those fifteen profitable years never cost him more than \$35 a year for repairs and maintenance. Here is the story in Mr. Koch's own words: "Since buying this tractor fifteen years ago we have not spent over \$500 on replacements or repairs. When we traded it in it was still working beautifully and had the original fan belt. In 12,000 hours we did not lose one hour through the "Caterpillar's" inability to work. We calculate a saving on 65% in fuel costs as compared to a gasoline tractor. This machine has enabled us to get on the land earlier. Wet weather could not hold us up in the Spring, when we were able to disc twice, seed and harrow 40 acres a day."

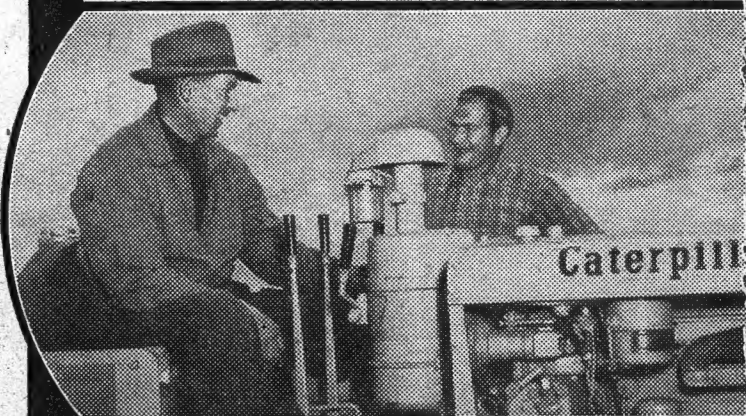
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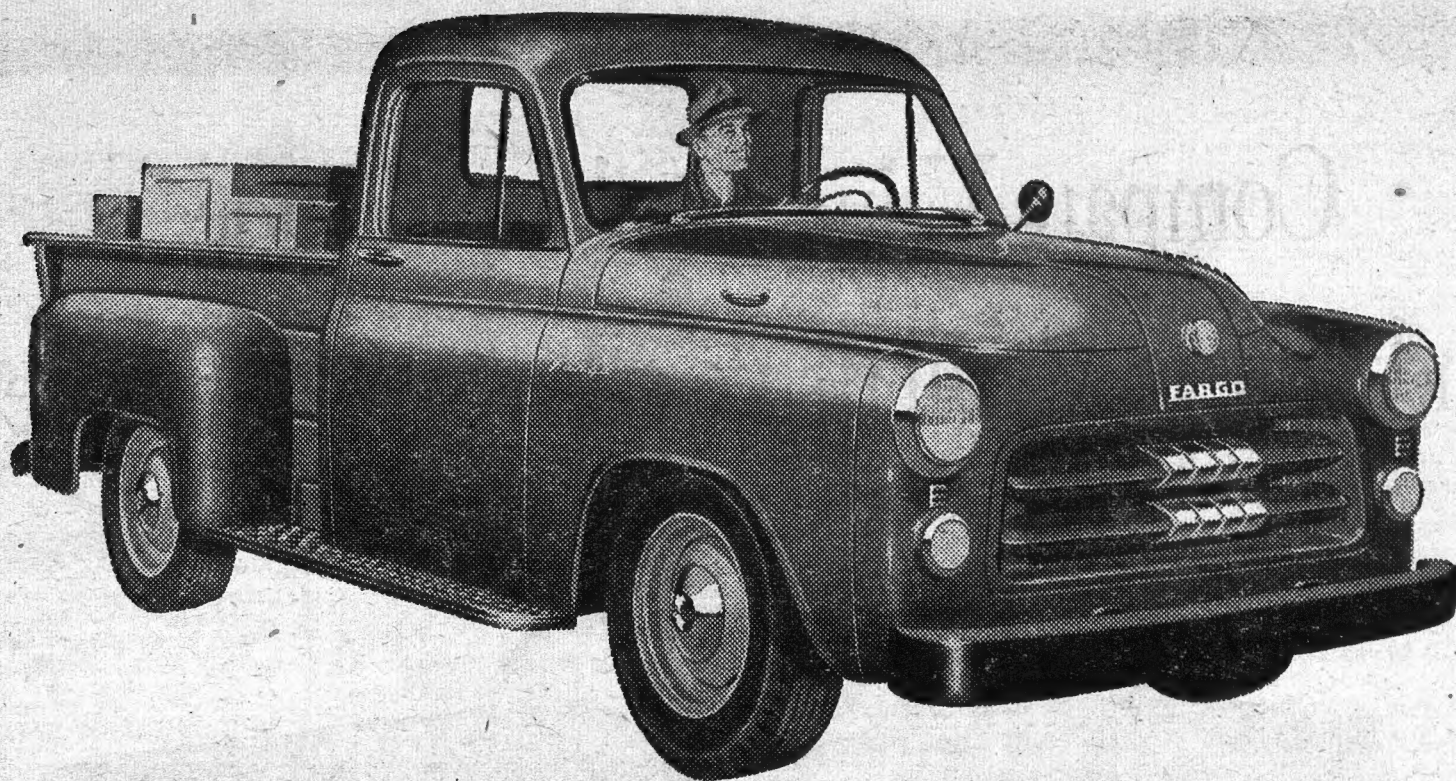
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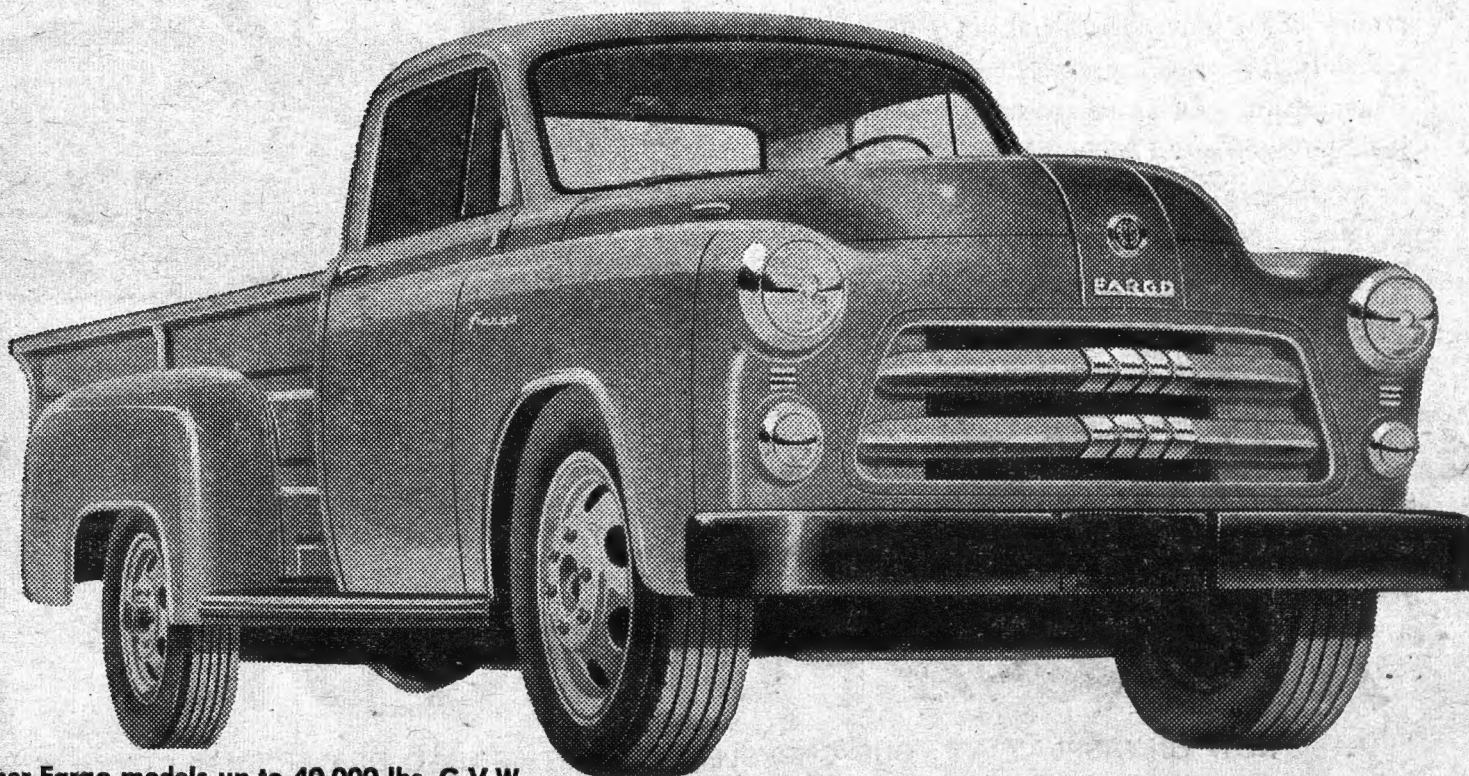
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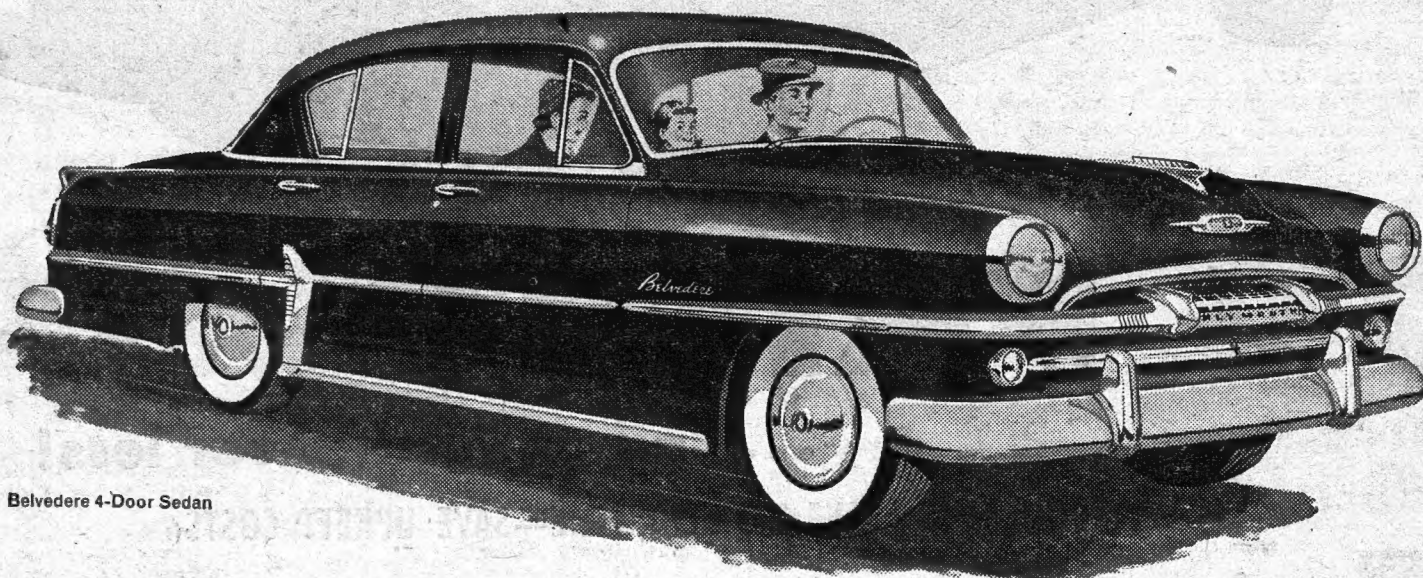
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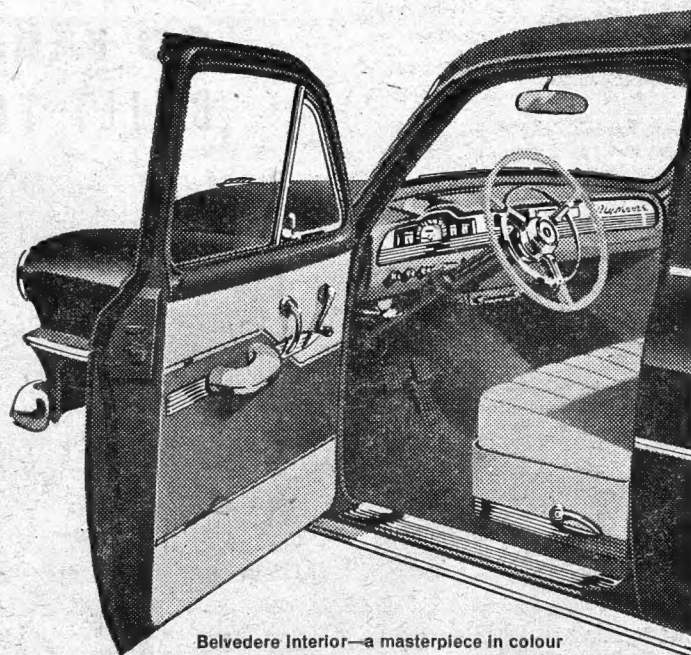
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The Farm and Ranch Review

706 - 2nd Avenue, West, Calgary, Alberta

Vol. L.

Founded in 1905 by Charles W. Peterson

No. 1

James H. Gray, Editor

P. Peterson, Advertising Manager

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Measuring grain in a bin

THE simplest rough estimate is made by allowing three quarters of a bushel to each cubic foot volume, i.e., multiply the cubic contents (in feet) by three and divide by four.

A more exact way is to multiply the cubic feet of grain by the factor .78. This gives measured bushels. If the sample is over or under the standard weight per bushel, adjust in this manner: when filled with 62-pound wheat, multiply bushelage obtained by 62 and divide by 60; or in the case of 30-pound per bushel oats, multiply by 30 and divide by 34.

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(a) For square or rectangular bins; multiply the length by the width by the depth.

(b) For round bins: multiply the radius by the radius by 3.14 by the depth (the radius is one-half of the diameter).

(c) For cone-shaped piles: multiply the radius by the radius by 3.14 by the height and divide by 3.

2. Convert cubic feet to measured bushels by multiplying the number of cubic feet by the factor 0.78.

3. Convert measured bushels to bushels by weight by multiplying the number of measured bushels by the actual weight per measured bushel of the grain, and divide by the legal weight per bushel (wheat, 60 lbs.; barley, 48 lbs.; oats, 34 lbs.; flax, 56 lbs.; and rye, 56 lbs.).

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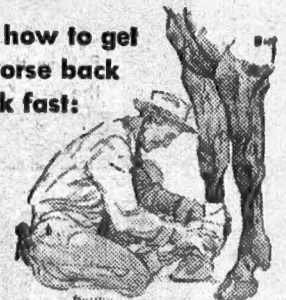
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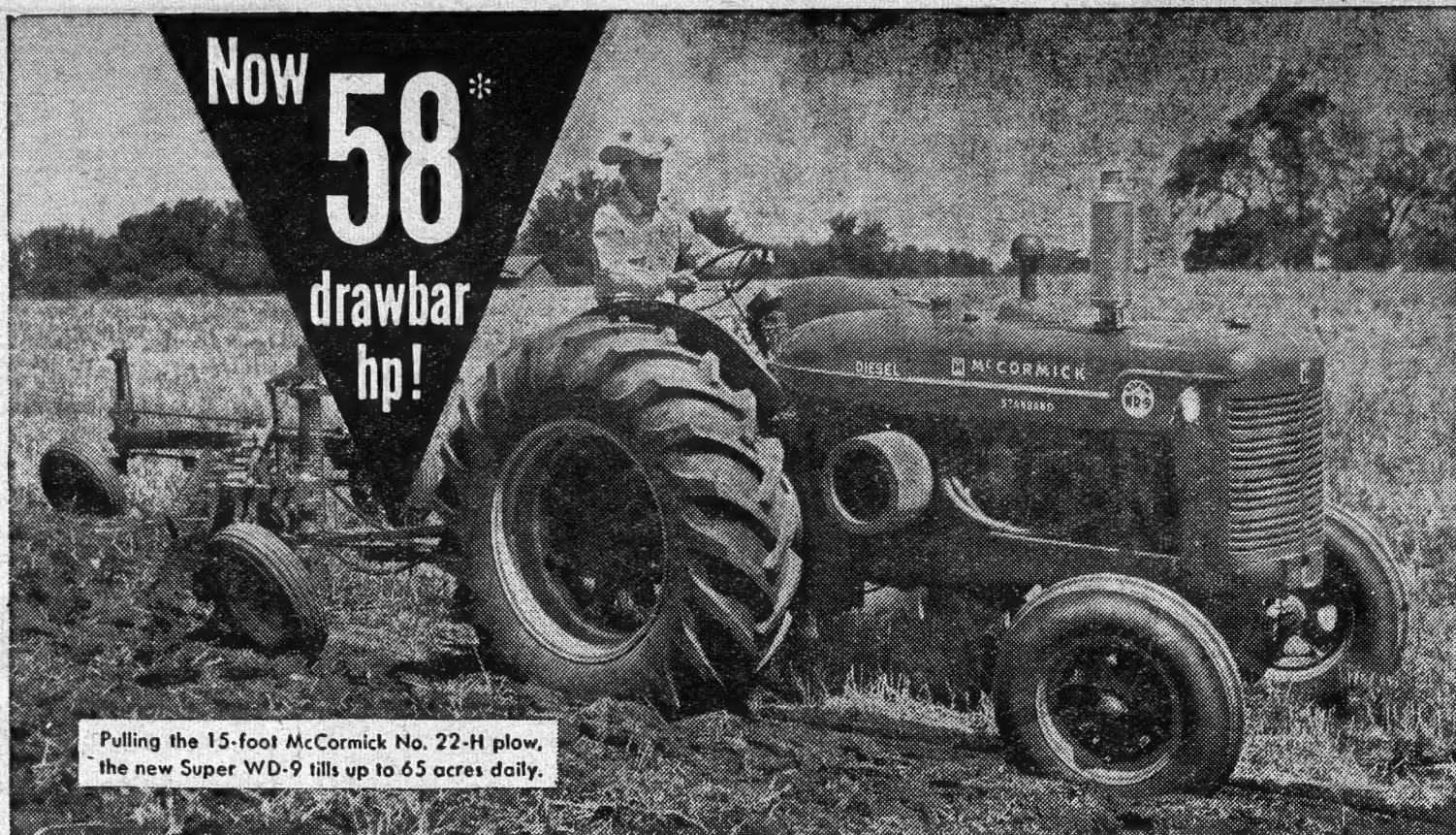
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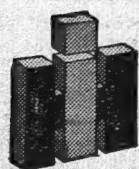
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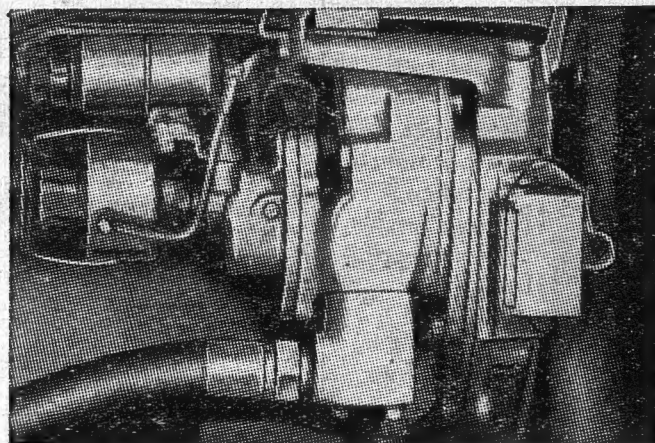
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The Farm and Ranch Editorial Page...

It was people, not money who built the Canadian West

ONE of the most popular arguments advanced by the Ottawa brain trust in justification of alienation of our natural resources to foreign capital is this: We do not have sufficient capital in Canada to develop the country at a fast pace. We must either import capital by the sale of our natural resources or allow these resources to lie undeveloped. In building this argument they always draw a parallel with the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Western Canada, they say, was developed because of the willingness of British capital to finance our development. English capital built the C.P.R. and enabled the country to be developed. This is surely the all-time low in distortion of Canadian history.

Western Canada was built not by imported capital but by people, not only by the people who left comfortable homes and trekked West by the thousands but by far-sighted statesmen in Ottawa and Montreal.

The vision which reached reality in the construction of the C.P.R. was a Canadian vision. In relation to the times, it was one of the grandest dreams ever dreamed by man. At the time of Confederation, the American civil war was just over. There were only three and a half million people in all Canada and only 100,000 west of Ontario. A railway 2,000 miles long was to be built through some of the most forbidding country on the face of the earth. But the steam that generated the enthusiasm that created the railway was from the very beginning strictly Canadian. Without the indomitable will of Canadians of the time, there would have been no C.P.R. and no Canada.

The West itself was developed by the people who left comfort and security and homes and prospects and came to a great lone land to build a life for themselves with their own two hands. In the process, many of them built substantial fortunes. As they prospered they plowed their profits back into the development of our cities. Downtown Winnipeg was built solid by the great wholesale houses that started with nothing in the West and grew with the West.

Jimmy Ashdown got his start peddling tin pots and pans to the pioneer settlers on the Portage plains. Out of his labor grew the great commercial establishment that still bears his name. Pat Burns came to the West with empty pockets and built a great packing company which also perpetuates his name. The Bawls and McFarlands and Richardsons won fortunes from the grain business. Countless others got rich and went broke. But the point was that they made their money in the West, invested it in the West and helped to build the West.

The real builders of the West, however, were the pioneer farmers who came out,

broke the sod and turned our vast prairies into one of the world's most productive areas. They didn't get rich, not many of them, anyway. But they did carve out a better life for themselves and their families than they would have done if they had stayed at home. They did not get rich, but they created a great and prosperous nation. Here we have in striking relief the story of how nations prosper, by the application by energetic people of tools to natural resources. A nation enriches itself, creates its own prosperity by the development of its natural resources providing its people retain ownership of these resources.

It is true that English capital helped provide the material and manpower that built the C.P.R. To help obtain this capital, Canada provided land grants to the railways. They got alternate sections in the townships for 20 miles on each side of the tracks. The balance of the land in the West was reserved for settlement by homesteaders who were British subjects, or in the process of becoming British subjects.

The railway was a road that provided access by the people to natural resources which they would develop and own. This is the direct opposite of the present policy of alienating to foreigners the title in perpetuity to the natural resources of Canada. Now it is Canadians who provided the roads which foreign interests can use to get to and carry away the irreplaceable assets of the country.

What would this West of ours be like today if, after Confederation, the current crop of experts had been calling the plays?

Developing the West by our own energy would have been too slow for them. They'd have wanted it turned over to foreign capital in huge tracts so that Canadians could have been given jobs as hired men tilling the soil for absentee owners. Under their system, we'd have had a great collection of corporation-owned farms in the West, with the Canadians working for wages on these farms. No, more! They'd have used the railways as a means of selling our top-soil which foreign buyers shipped out of the country! And they would have said that this was a wonderful system because "look at all the jobs that are being provided for Canadians."

In the days of John A. Macdonald, however, such snivelling advice would have cost the bureaucrats their jobs. Today it earns them reputations as deep and profound thinkers.

The fact is, of course, that Canada today is much better able to finance its development than it was when Sir John A. Macdonald was making his dreams come true. Even the ordinary carpenters and bricklayers working for wages can find more cash in their pockets than Jerry

Robinson had when he reached Winnipeg or Pat Burns had when he left Winnipeg. The real capital of Canadians is immense, but far too much of it has been deep-frozen in so-called security schemes. It has gone into life insurance, into pension schemes, into welfare schemes, into mortgages and promises to pay. As a nation we no longer work to gather a stake together so that we can take risks in the development of our country. We work to fill the deep freezer of social security, and then discover, when the time comes to draw on it, that everything we put in has shrunk beyond all recognition.

No, it wasn't capital in the form of money that built the West, either English, American or Canadian. It was people who built the West, people who had courage and energy and who could look the most awesome risks squarely in the eye and laugh at them. The West was built by people who took the most frightful risks long before they even got here; people who tore themselves and their families up by the roots, put every form of security behind them, left friends and relatives and home and came half way round the world to a strange land where there was nothing but opportunity.

We do not say that Canada does not need and cannot use foreign capital today. We do not say that it is wrong for foreigners to invest in Canada. There are wide areas where American investment in Canada can be useful. But we do say that the people who should be investing the money in the development in the wasting natural assets of Canada are Canadians. Only then will Canada enjoy the capital increment that comes from the development of our resources. To have achieved this would have required substantial modification of many of our fiscal policies. These modifications were refused and American capital, under favorable tax laws, came in and seized opportunities that Canadians ignored. To justify their wrong-headedness our policy makers have seized upon a historic parallel which in fact turns out to be a distortion of Canadian history.

The argument that this West of ours was built by English capital is not only a distortion of Canadian history, it is a libel on the thousands upon thousands of Prairie pioneers who did the job, standing on their own two feet and using their own two hands and the courage and fortitude that was given to man to be used by man.

★

Our faithful servants

ELSEWHERE in this issue our readers will enjoy Len Nesbitt's readable tribute to Lew Hutchinson, one of the founding fathers of the Alberta Wheat Pool who recently retired as a director. We wonder how often our prairie farmers take time out to be thankful for the service they have received from men like Lew Hutchinson through the years.

When the Pool was being organized, Lew Hutchinson was one of Alberta's outstanding farmers. He had pioneered in pure-bred beef cattle and pure-bred hogs. He was not only eminently successful but a very busy man into the bargain. But when the call came to serve as a provisional director on the yet unorganized Wheat Pool

(Continued on page 8)

The sombre facts behind U. S. Oats decision

FROM a practical point of view, the "voluntary" restriction Canada has agreed to place on oats export to the United States is not too important. By limiting shipments to 23,000,000 bushels in the next nine months we may cause a slight reduction in the amount of grain that might be sold. But the figures for the full year will still be substantial and close to what they have been in recent years.

What should concern us all, about this action, is the evidence it provides of an emerging protectionist sentiment in the United States. With its system of government sponsored parity prices for agricultural products, the Americans could hardly have permitted unlimited imports of foreign food-stuffs if such imports threatened to undermine the whole price support programme. But the volume of our oats exports to the United States did not fall within the category. The 60,000,000 or 70,000,000 bushels of oats involved was statistically unimportant in comparison to the 3 billion bushels of corn produced in the United States.

There is the further fact, which Mr. George McIvor pointed out so clearly to the American tariff board, that Canada actually buys more food from the United States than she sells to it. Hence we help rather than harm the working of the United States parity programme. In face of these facts, however, the United States tariff board was prepared to recommend to President Eisenhower that import quotas should be placed against Canadian oats imports. To have taken such a step would have shaken faith in American good neighbor policy, created fears that the U.S. was heading back into economic isolation. So the two governments worked out a formula that would save the face of the Eisenhower administration while not doing Canada much real harm.

(Continued from page 7)

he took up the task without a moment's hesitation. He stuck with the Pool through good years and bad, helped it over the early shoals and saw it ultimately emerge as one of the great institutions of the West.

It surely takes nothing from Lew Hutchinson to say that the reason why prairie farmers have made such progress is because there have always been plenty of Lew Hutchinsons around when the farmers needed them. Throughout his life he has personified the type of farmer who, when the occasion arises, will drop anything he is doing to serve his fellow men. Without selfishness, able and endearingly modest men like Lew Hutchinson, none of the farm organizations of the West would ever have succeeded.

Being a director of any farm organization is no sinecure. Super-imposed upon their own worries and problems, the Lew Hutchinsons of the prairies have had to carry the trials and tribulations of the whole farm community on their shoulders. How fortunate are the farmers when, in time of trouble, they always seem to have a Lew Hutchinson around to turn to, in the sure knowledge that they will get the kind of leadership and service they so desperately need!

The decision of the tariff board is a plain indication that it will pay much more attention to the pleadings of spokesmen for special interests in the United States than it will to those who want to further the flow of trade between the United States and the world. That is not good.

This, of course, is not new. President Roosevelt, throughout his administration had his work cut out to keep domestic interests from disrupting his good neighbor policy. The good neighbor policy was his policy, and he had to use all the arts of a consummate politician to carry his country along with it. Sometimes he succeeded by driving, sometimes by leading and sometimes by manoeuvring. But always he succeeded by the adherence to a principle in which he believed.

The people and the Government

WE are becoming increasingly impatient with efforts of various provincial politicians to spread confusion by some very sloppy thinking and loose talking. We refer to the practice of referring to "the people of Alberta" or "the people of Saskatchewan" when they are talking about the provincial government.

They say that the people have done this or that, or that this or that institution is owned by the people. They refer, of course, to something that in fact is being done by the government in question.

Now even primary school boys know, or at least they should know, that the words "government" and "people" are not synonymous. Governments are not the people and the people are not the governments.

Let's go back to Lincoln's phrase, "government of the people, by the people and for the people". He was referring to something that was an instrument of the people, like a tractor is an instrument of a farmer. It existed separately from the people and in a real democracy was controlled by the people.

The mere fact that a Government owns something does not mean that the people own it, or that it can make the people healthier, wealthier or wiser. In Russia, to take an extreme example, the communal state is founded on the concept of mutual ownership of the means of production and distribution. In theory, the people of Russia own everything in Russia. But as ownership is vested in the Government, the people in fact own nothing. The members of the Government can and do enjoy a luxurious standard of life. The people live in abject poverty, with probably the lowest standard of living in Europe.

The fact that a government can become rich through swollen sources of income does not mean that the people are enriched. They may be impoverished. Great riches have flowed to the governments of Saskatchewan and Alberta through sale of oil and gas resources which, everywhere else on the con-

This deep belief of President Roosevelt came from a life-long immersion in the affairs of his country. President Eisenhower, despite his many admirable qualities, lived a different life, one which by its very nature kept him aloof from the problems of politics and economics. Roosevelt surrounded himself with politicians, men who were skilled in the art of the politically possible. President Eisenhower has drawn his administrative leaders from a different reservoir. They are mainly men whose lives have been spent in business careers and who have never had to be concerned with anything that happened outside their country.

When, as the saying goes, the chips are down, we suppose that it is inevitable that the present administration will lean far over backward to serve the domestic interests of the country. And that will be true when in doing so considerable harm may be done to the larger interests of the United States. So we are not too concerned about the oats embargo in itself. We are disturbed about the implications of the forces that came into play to cause this step to be taken.

tinent, have in fact belonged to the people. These governments have become rich but the people have not.

On the other hand where the people own their resources they have become rich and governments, in order to have sufficient funds for the purposes dictated by the people, have had to ask the people to supply the funds through taxes. The history of democracy is the history of the struggle of the people to control governments by controlling the purses of governments. Where the people lose control of the finances of governments, they ultimately lose control of governments.

The whole thing can be illustrated by the story that went the rounds during the war. An American and Russian engineer were inspecting a Russian factory. Outside there were parked a number of automobiles.

"Who owns all the cars?" the American asked.

"In Russia," the Russian replied, "the people own everything. Those cars are the property of the people."

"Well who drives those cars then?" the American asked.

"Why the government officials who run this factory."

The scene was later repeated at Detroit where the roles were reversed. Pointing to a sea of cars that stretched in all directions the Russian asked:

"Who owns all these cars we see?"

"Why the people who work in this factory," the American replied.

"Yes, yes," said the Russian impatiently, "but who drives them?"

"Why the people who own them who work in this factory," the American replied.

So let's have done with this nonsense about using "people" as a synonym for "government". The plain fact is that the people of Saskatchewan and Alberta have no more claim on the dollars obtained by their governments than the Russian people have on the cars turned out by "their" factories.

Turning back the weather clock

By ANNIE L. GAETZ

LAST winter, with its delightful weather, and the present mild winter has given rise to much discussion and differences of opinion regarding past winters in Alberta. Old-timers recall different winters with weather of a similar nature; in fact, one Old-timer recalls seeing one farmer working on his land in February, during a particularly mild winter.

However, we are likely to forget the pleasant winters, and harp back to the winter of 1906-07, which, they say, was the daddy of them all. Winter started in all its severity on the first day of November, with snow and more snow, and the temperature around 45° below day after day, with never a let-up until February 5th. The snow lay on the ground to a depth of — well, that depends on who tells about it; but some do say it was six feet on the level.

At any rate, cattle drifted into the bluffs and coolies, were snowed over and their bodies never found until spring. That was the year when many big cattle herds were wiped clean off the slate, and in the spring, the prairies were dotted with the carcasses of the poor animals. On the fourth day of February there seemed no sign of a let up; but on the following morning came the first break in more than three months, and by night time there was water everywhere.

Those coming to Alberta more recently, recall the winter of 1930-31, when we had continued mild weather with almost no snow all winter. However, it is much easier to remember the overly severe winters than the mild ones, and, unfortunately we have few written records of early weather conditions to refer back to.

When the Calgary and Edmonton Railway was under consideration, the contractors, MacKenzie & Mann, applied to the federal government for financial assistance towards building the road; but were refused because of the government's lack of knowledge of the country through which the railway was to pass. Dr. Leonard Gaetz, who had been six years in the Red Deer district was called east to testify as to the farming resources of Central Alberta, then called Northern Alberta. A copy of that report embodied in a 35-page booklet, dated February 26th, 1890, was printed and used for publicity purposes by the Publicity Department, Ottawa. His reference to weather and crop conditions might be of interest.

Never Rained

When he came to Alberta, the route around the Great Lakes led along the American side, and all along this line he was

advised not to come to Alberta, for it never rained there. However, he had made a trip through Alberta the previous summer, and was well satisfied with what he saw. He arrived early in April, 1884, to take up his homestead where the heart of the city of Red Deer now stands, and up to the 20th of August that year, he wondered if it ever stopped raining.

It rained from the 8th of June at short intervals, on through July and up to the 17th of August, so that the brooks were brimming and the sloughs were full and they could not get into the meadows with their mowers; but had to go out on the high prairie.

Crops and gardens did exceptionally well on breaking that summer. The winter of 1884-85 was very mild, with scarcely any snow, and work on the land started in March. There was a heavy snow storm about the middle of April which helped with moisture conditions, and there was a good crop that summer.

The winter of 1885-86 was very severe with a great depth of snow. However, the summer of 1886 was delightful, with not as much rain as the two previous summers; but it was well distributed and all that was needed and crops did well.

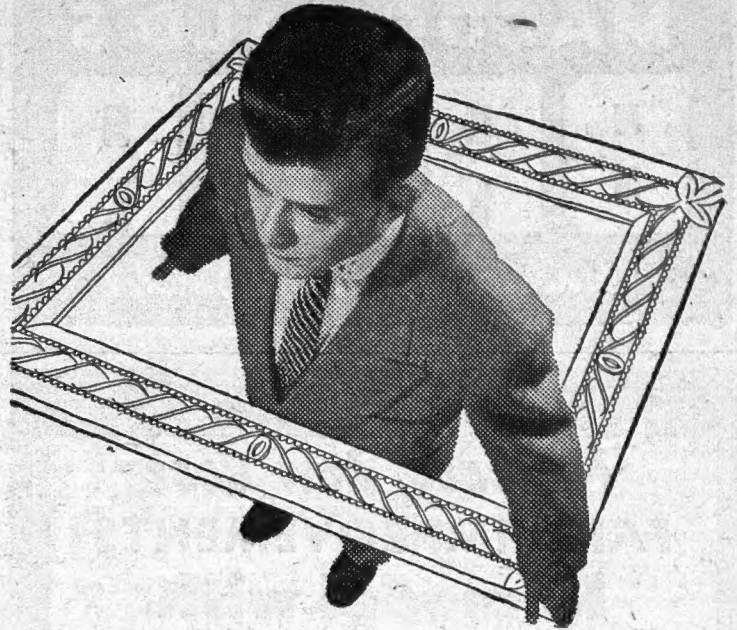
The winters of 1886-87 and 1887-88 there was plenty of snow for spring moisture, and enough rain through the summers and crops did well. However, on July 11th, 1887, there was a heavy summer frost when the barley was just heading out.

No Winter

The winter of 1888-89, was no winter at all; but continual spring weather all through the winter months. There was no snow and no frost in the ground, and children played out in the sand all through the winter months. Unfortunately there was no spring rains, and the seed was put into dry ground and did not germinate. The rain held off until the first week in July, so that settlers did not realize the quantity nor the quality of grain they had in other years.

In this report given before the government committee in February, 1890, Dr. Gaetz stated that the winter of 1889-90, so far had been the coldest he had experienced in Alberta, the snow lying to a great depth. However, he said he had just received a letter from home, saying that the cold spell had broken and the temperature much milder.

This all goes to show that the weather in Alberta is most unpredictable. Even the Indians, who have been here for "All time" know very little more about it than the whites.



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Sask. feeder shows are here to stay

By GRANT MacEWAN

SASKATCHEWAN'S two annual Feeder Shows and Sales have a story to tell. It is a story about ups and downs, storms, strikes, droughts, disease and price extremes, more or less mirroring the livestock industry itself in a striking way. Any annual sale, such as the one at Moose Jaw, having seen a top price of \$4.10 per hundred pounds for its best show cattle in 1933 and a top of \$43 per hundred in 1951 must have felt the impact of other unusual circumstances worthy of review.

Thirty years ago this autumn, Moose Jaw held its first Saskatchewan Feeder Show and Sale and has repeated the fall event every year since, through fine weather and bad. Saskatoon organized and held its first Feeder Show and Sale in 1936, and it, too, has an unbroken record during the intervening 18 years. Other mid-western feeder shows started and stopped and Community Auction Sales have become popular in parts of the cattle country but only those two Saskatchewan shows have retained their original character and purpose in combining show and sale at utility levels.

Many times during the years, obstacles seemed as threats to continued Feeder Show operation but difficulties were surmounted and as if to support the policy of continuity, Moose Jaw in 1953, witnessed the biggest entry of competition cattle in its history.

Judges at the annual show at Moose Jaw this autumn faced forty-six entries in the classes for five yearling steers; they worked over 45 pens in the class for ten calves, 18 pens of five two-year-olds, 16 carloads of yearlings, nine carloads of two-year-olds and seven carloads of calves. Such huge classes brought out a total of 1663 head of show cattle and explained a degree of weariness on the part of the judges as darkness settled over the stock yards at the end of a long day.

No one could take more satisfaction from that big and splendid entry of feeder stock than Rancher Olaf Olafson of Oldwives. No one has been so closely linked with the show throughout its entire life. He was one of the founders; he was an exhibitor at the first show in 1923, an exhibitor at every show since, a wise counsellor and a winner of many championships through the years. He sold show cattle bearing his "N7F" brand at \$2.75 per hundred in 1933 and a pen of his calves brought the all-time feeder-sale record price of \$43 per hundred in 1951.

Mr. Olafson, now in his eighties, would be the first to confirm that the main purpose

in starting the Feeder Show was to bring breeders and feeders of commercial cattle together. It is the case in other parts of the world that many people who breed and raise beef cattle are not in a position to finish them and those who have the feed with which to fatten are often unable to conduct breeding and growing economically. For many years, Irish store cattle were finished in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and ultimately marketed as prime beef at Smithfield, London. Similarly, thousands of head of unfinished beef cattle from the ranges of Montana, and other mid-western states are annually shipped to the feed-lots of Iowa to be fattened on corn and other farm feeds in preparation for sale as top quality beef at Chicago.

Home Finish

It was recognized that many growers in Saskatchewan and Alberta had feeder cattle that could and should be finished on farm feeds on farms or in the feed-lots of either Eastern or Western Canada. The Feeder Show, therefore, seemed to offer a practical rallying point where growers could indulge in competitions, where the show-ring spotlight could be directed at quality, where feeder prices could be established, and where eastern, western or United States orders for feeder stock could be filled.

Perhaps the early hopes that the Feeder Shows would lead to broad extensions of cattle fattening in the farming areas of the Canadian Midwest, were not fully realized since the biggest percentage of the feeder stock, cattle and lambs, continue to go to Eastern Canadian buyers. In 1952, cattle to eastern points represented nearly 75% and in 1953, about 80%. But, nevertheless, quite a few western farmers have bought cattle for fattening at those sales and quite a few 4-H Calf Clubs are now looking to them as a source of high quality feeder calves. In a general sense, the Feeder Shows and Sales have helped to keep the challenge of winter-feeding of commercial meat animals before the agricultural people.

First Sale

At Moose Jaw's first show and sale in 1923, the sale list included 1,168 cattle and 797 lambs with Auctioneer William Durno selling. The exhibitor's sheet showed some well-known names, Olaf Olafson, G. Hawkins, Moose Jaw; Robert Cruickshank, Beechy; Jack Byers, Valjean; W. Fawcett, Medicine Hat; Kerr and Shepherd, Riverhurst, and so on. Bob Cruickshank was a big winner in cattle and G. Hawkins in lambs and prices averaged \$4.75 per hundred pounds for three-year-olds, \$4.65 for two-year-olds and \$4.10 for yearlings.

There were incidents along the way, some representing triumph and some threatening failure for the annual event. None was remembered more vividly by the exhibitors, buyers and officers of the early years than the blizzards of October 15, 1930. The show and sale were just getting under way and, including sheep and lambs, there were some 18,000 head of livestock in the yards at Moose Jaw. The storm struck with suddenness and fury. Much of the West

and most of the cattle country felt the sting of the driving wind, the heavy wind, the heavy snow and the cold.

Scores of car drivers were stalled on the roads; some travellers perished and the loss of livestock on the ranges was heavy. George Valentine, who was superintendent of the Matador Ranch, being operated at that time as a community pasture, said it was the worst storm to strike the Saskatchewan range since 1902, and cattle drifted and died in large numbers. But in due time the winds subsided; the people at the Feeder Show dug themselves out and went on with the sale.

Those early shows and sales were more or less dominated by feeder lambs and breeding ewes. It was the great annual field day for the sheep ranchers and they came with their surplus sheep, their dogs and a pronounced urge for a celebration. For years the Sheep Dog Trials were annual events in conjunction with the Feeder Show. At the show and sale of 1931, the year following the big storm, the ewes and lambs crowded into the Moose Jaw yards were said to number 20,000 head. The show lambs of that year averaged \$4.60 per hundred.

Ruinous Prices

Prices were dropping rapidly as drought and depression were working together to make things miserable for the mid-western stockmen and in 1933, twenty years ago at the time of writing, they touched the all-time low. It should be stated for the record that with 1,242 show cattle in the Moose Jaw pens on that occasion, the two-year-old steers commanded an average price of \$2.50 per hundred pounds, while yearlings and calves averaged \$2.75 per hundred pounds.

The highest price of the sale was a magnificent \$4.10 per hundred for a pen of cattle considered to have exceptional quality. And the lambs didn't fare any better; they averaged \$3.45 a hundred pounds, while the top price in the breeding section was \$5.25 per head for a group of selected, young ewes. Naturally, the stockmen were discouraged and some announced that they were through breeding and feeding. Others, with more philosophical air, said that things couldn't be worse and they must get better and they would be back next year.

Then, while prices picked up slowly, drought conditions in Saskatchewan worsened; 1937 was the drought "year of years", when the province's wheat crop averaged 2½ bushels per acre and not many growers had enough cattle feed to meet their wintering needs. The cattle at the Feeder Shows were thin and the general price average for all the show entries at Moose Jaw was \$4.50 per hundred.

Saskatoon's Feeder Show was born in that period of drought and depression and was holding its second annual event in that year of 1937, when, on most farms thereabouts, the season's crop and feed recovery for winter use consisted almost entirely of Russian thistles which some optimists had the temerity to call hay. But Saskatoon sold 1,200 head of feeder cattle and some sheep and lambs at its sale that fall.

More Quit

Some more cattlemen said they were quitting. A lot of others didn't quit, however, and the pendulum reversed its course. Demand became more brisk. At the Moose Jaw show and sale of 1939, a \$15 per hundred price record for feeder calves was made by a pen of Angus heifers contributed by Gregory Brothers; it was a welcome change from the years of

ruinous prices. Optimism was growing and the big problem at the Moose Jaw show in 1940 was overcrowding and congestion; 16,000 head of livestock were packed into the yards for the period of the show and sale.

Prices were rising but there were other producer and association problems. Low entries in 1942 and '43 were explained by shortage of farm help. In 1947, strikes in the packing industry coincided with the feeder shows; in 1948, there was a most embarrassing shortage of freight cars to carry stock to the shows and from shows to feed-lots and in 1952, Moose Jaw was too close to the battle against foot-and-mouth disease for either comfort or confidence. Until late in the season of 1952, it seemed almost certain that the fall feeder shows would be obliged to suspend as the livestock shows at spring and summer fairs were obliged to do but with unanticipated success in eradicating the disease centred at Regina, the two Saskatchewan feeder shows, by September and October, were ready for business as usual.

The Top Year

But for records, the feeder show year of 1951 may be remembered the longest. As 1933 was the year of memorable lows, 1951 was the year of skyrocketing prices, some of which were soon shown to be mistakes. Saskatoon prices went as high as \$41 per hundred for a pen of five Hereford heifers exhibited by J. N. McCordick, Dundurn, and bought by A. Stothmann, Hughton. Also at that show, William and Isabel Sidey, Cadogan, Alberta, was figured in the championship awards in each of 14 years of the 15-year history of the Saskatoon event, sold their champion pen of ten head at \$39.75 per hundred, the buyer being Fertile Valley Calf Club.

But at Moose Jaw, the next week, the top prices were still more striking. Feeder lambs averaged \$34.93 per hundred and breeding ewes topped at \$50 per head; in the cattle department, two-year-old feeders averaged \$32.75 per hundred; yearlings averaged \$33.75 and calves averaged \$39.32 per hundred, with two pens of ten calves selling at \$43 per hundred and the winning carload of calves from Roy Way, Mankota, going at \$42.50 per hundred. The calves in that carload averaged 380 pounds and thus changed hands at about \$161 per head.

But as in the 1933-34 period, prices were about to change and before many of the feeder cattle and lambs that went into feed-lots in the fall of 1951 were ready for market, market values had dropped several cents a pound. Following several years of very profitable feeding on a rising market, the 1951-52 feeding season brought losses to many operators and disaster to some. Before cattle prices gave promise of stabilizing, there was to be another feeding season, in the course of which prices declined and feeder-margins were slim, or minus.

For two years together, therefore, winter feeding gave small or no return but those who were buying feeder stock at the 1953 sales for marketing early in 1954, were buying at safer prices and with an abundance of feed in the country and the prospect that meat and meat-animal prices might very well "level off" at values very close to those that obtain on North American markets at the present time, there is again a feeling of confidence. Quite obviously those who took yearlings from the 1953 Feeder Shows at around \$15 per hundred were in a much safer position than those who paid \$33 per hundred for the same quality of feeder cattle in 1951 or \$19 a hundred in 1952.

ROYAL BANK CLOSES RECORD YEAR WITH ASSETS OVER \$2.8 BILLION

Assets increase by \$204,399,315 to reach new peak for Canadian banking — deposits over \$2.7 billion mark — loans at record level — profits higher — Reserve Fund increased to \$70,000,000.

Notable gains in all departments of the bank's business are revealed in the annual statement of The Royal Bank of Canada issued today, new high records in the field of Canadian banking having been achieved under several significant headings. Covering the twelve months' period ending November 30th, the balance sheet shows assets of \$2,895,856,189, a new high point for Canadian banks and an increase of \$204,399,315 over the previous year's total. Deposits are also substantially higher and total loans for the first time have passed the billion-dollar mark.

Profits for the year are higher, permitting a further transfer of \$3,000,000 to the Reserve Fund. This is the fourth consecutive year in which transfers have been made. The Reserve Fund has been further increased by the transfer of \$12,000,000 from the bank's Contingency Reserves. With these additions the Reserve Fund now stands at \$70,000,000, representing an increase in that fund of \$15,000,000 as compared with a year ago.

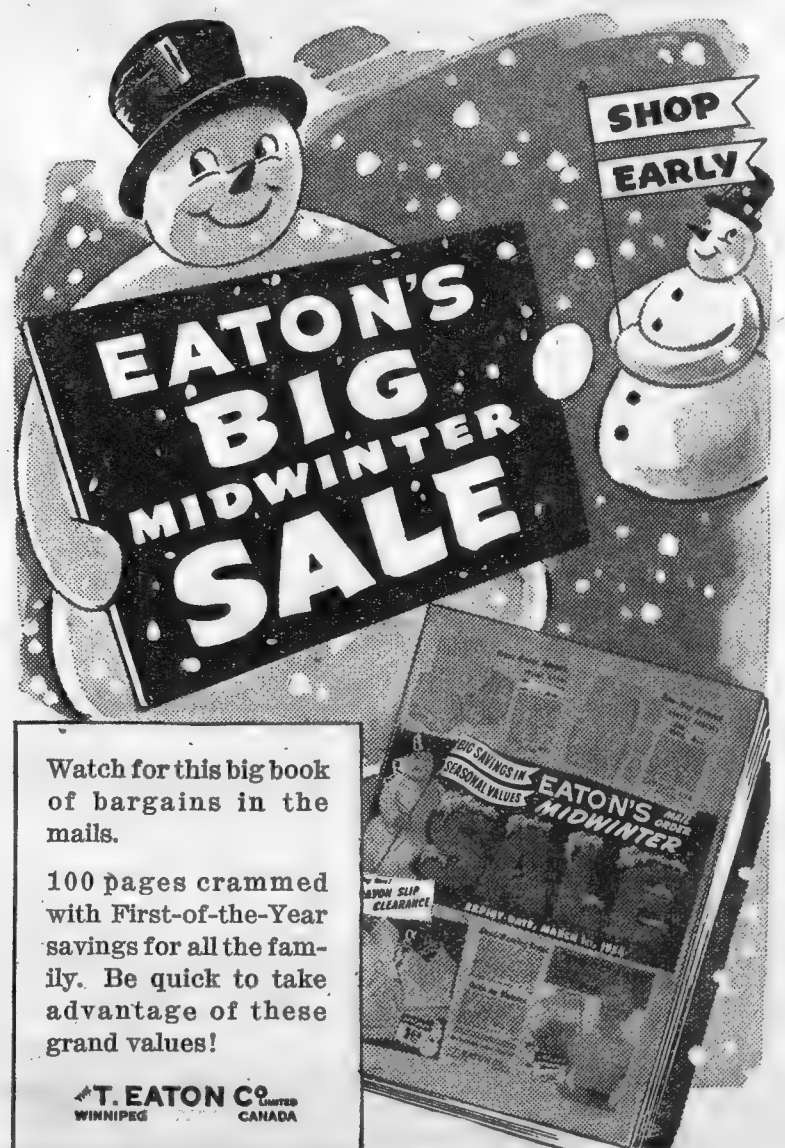
Deposits are \$207,133,640 higher than the record figures of 1952 and have now reached the impressive total of \$2,734,644,077. Interest-bearing deposits by the public again increased substantially and now total \$1,234,884,944, highest in the history of the bank. Public deposits not bearing interest rose by \$54,897,118 and now total \$1,240,424,365.

Total loans are shown at \$1,144,146,223, an increase of \$161,968,307 for the year. This increase is largely accounted for by the heavy volume of commercial loans in Canada, which increased by more than \$105 million, to reach a total of \$824,467,516. Call and short loans in Canada and elsewhere increased by \$52,450,039.

Indictive of the Royal Bank's traditional strength are cash assets of \$600,920,111, representing 21.56% of the bank's liabilities to the public; liquid assets amounting to \$1,823,643,607 are equal to 65.42% of the bank's public liabilities. Included in the bank's liquid assets are Dominion and provincial government securities totalling \$848,025,698.

Profits for the year amounted to \$18,952,608. From this amount \$1,365,472 has been set aside for depreciation of bank premises and \$8,952,000 for income taxes. After the above deductions net profit was \$8,635,136 as compared with \$7,129,085 in 1952. Out of net profits \$4,200,000 was paid in regular dividends and \$700,000 as an extra distribution to shareholders, leaving \$3,735,136 to be carried forward. From the resulting balance of \$4,515,375 in the Profit and Loss account \$3,000,000 has been transferred to the bank's Reserve Fund, leaving a balance of \$1,515,375.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the bank on Thursday, January 14th, at 11 a.m.



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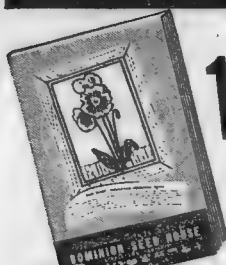
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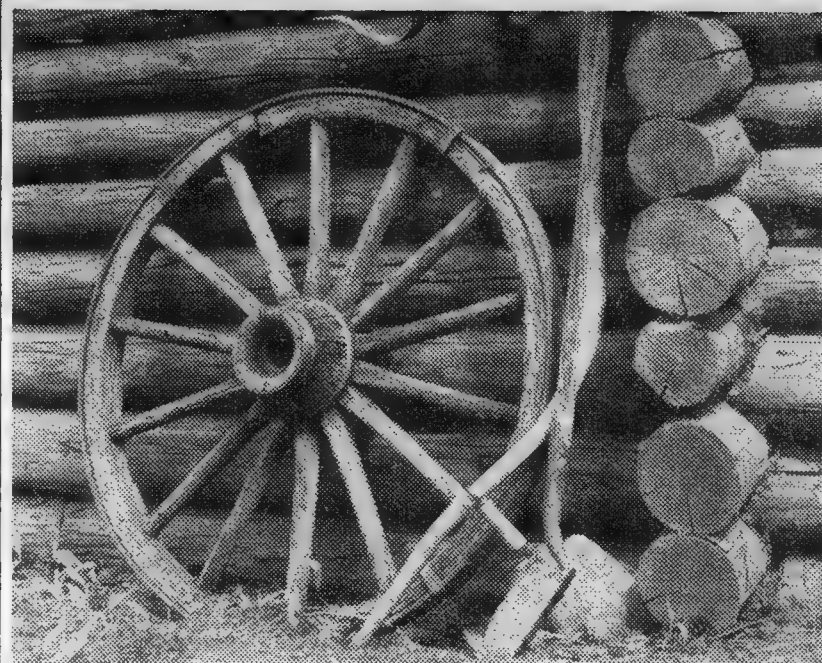


Photo by Clemson

An open letter to our high-priced help

By ARTHUR MENKIN

IT'S a lot easier to have the taffy pulled over your eyes if you are a little bit conceited to start with. The Searle Grain Co. Ltd. put out an editorial release concerning the 1953 convention of the Agricultural Institute of Canada in which the author unburdened himself of these words of flattery: "The work of this organization can be said without contradiction to form the very foundation of the progress of modern agriculture. The quiet work of the scientist is not often heralded as it should be, for these people like to carry on without too much publicity. ... Without their most valuable efforts Canadian agriculture of today would still be in the condition it was half a century ago."

The writer of that release has become well known to prairie people and is highly respected for his ability to apply compliment or criticism in the most telling fashion. This sort of soft soap is harmless unless it is taken seriously by the recipient. It is regrettable in this case we have to note the candied lure of the Searle editorial was swallowed, hook, line and sinker, by the agrologists. Not only have they failed to point out the fallacy of the statement, but they have reprinted it with pride in the Nov.-Dec. issue of their official magazine, The Agricultural Institute Review.

In case you might think of the Agricultural Institute as a small and unimportant group, it should be noted the membership of this organization started off at less than 500 in 1921 and has now grown to over 3,000.

Many of the members are engaged in the enforcement of grading and inspection regulations or in other services which

have come to be regarded as essential in the modern set-up of production, processing, and marketing. Many others are the scientists engaged in their "quiet work" which they "like to carry on without too much publicity."

In the same issue of the Institute's Review we note this remark: "Agricultural progress depends primarily on that trusty trio — Research, Extension, Manufacturing. Sometimes proper credit is not given to the far-sighted manufacturers who develop and apply the best engineering skill to the problems of the land." Bravo! the boys have a kind word for the manufacturer even though the Searle editorial left him out, but still, not so much as a nod to the farmer.

Now let's take a look at agriculture as it was "half a century ago" and try to imagine what developments would have taken place if all the graduates of agricultural colleges had been forced to take up farming as a vocation instead of becoming agrologists.

We would have had to depend on people like Dr. Saegar Wheeler and Luther Burbank for new varieties. (Incidentally the maze of modern regulations and government financed competition has all but eliminated the individual plant breeder from this field of endeavor.)

We would have had to depend on farmers, blacksmiths, and implement manufacturers to improve the tools of agriculture. (They are the ones who have done the job anyway).

Mixed farming would still be practiced in many areas where specialized farming depends on a continually changing supply of specialized varieties and a host of crop or livestock protectants. (Mixed farming may not be a bad

thing. — some of the agrolologists advocate it under other names.)

Without the extension man, (who is also considered as a scientist), there would be no way for a farmer to keep up with the times except through such things as the papers and magazines, the radio and movies, meetings and travel, not to mention schools, colleges, fairs and exhibitions.

We would not reach a state of complete stagnation even though the Searle prophet says so.

The basic sciences of mathematics, physics, chemistry, geology and biology were being generously applied to agriculture long before any one got the idea of starting the first college of agriculture. Most of us believe that farm progress can be assisted by the results of laboratory research and plot experiments.

We have backed this belief by supporting a vast system of colleges, farms, and laboratories. We have met their ever-increasing demands for more staff, adequate salaries, and equipment. No doubt we will continue to do so in the hope that even a small contribution here and there to the development of our great agricultural industry, will make the investment worth while.

But these servants of agriculture are getting too big for their britches. They Outgrown are losing the humility which is still the distinguishing characteristic of a real scientist. They have had acts passed in many provinces constituting their branches as "professional societies." They have been pleased to compare themselves to the medical and legal professions; yet if most of them had to hang out their shingles and make a living by the competitive practice of their "profession", they would surely starve. They have nothing in common with the other professions except a college degree.

Among the 3,000 members of the "Institute", there are specialists who can tell you the amount of energy a raindrop dispels when it hits the soil. There are some who can predict the amount of soil that can be moved by a half inch of rain under any given set of conditions. There are some who know the protective value of crops and stubble. Some know a little about the effects of soil structure and tillage. Others have compiled rainfall and wind records for every part of the country, and many have made a life's work of various phases of soil chemistry and bacteriology.

Now with good discipline and straight thinking these specialists should be able to re-assemble their handywork and give us some real guidance in the much talked of problem of soil conservation. In fact, the "Institute" has accepted the responsibility for leadership in this field. They have had as

guests, several experts from the United States Soil Conservation Service. They have drafted committee reports on the subject, and after 5 or 6 years of floundering around we should expect them to come up with something good and useful.

By coincidence the latest word on conservation is also contained in the Nov.-Dec. issue of the Agricultural Institute's Review. It is a fairly long summary of a report prepared by a special committee of the Southwestern Ontario Branch of the Institute. The two clauses which touch most directly on the farmers' interest in conservation read like this:

"iv. Effective agricultural conservation practices are controlled by the individual farmer. At the present stage in Canadian economic development the practices of the individual farmer are governed chiefly by economic and not by agronomic influences. Canada's farmers are using up the national soil assets for their private gain. Any economic policies which increase the rate of drain of these national resources must eventually result in a lower standard of living. In a free and democratic country the farmer cannot be expected to do otherwise."

"The farmer is in direct competition with other branches of society for his share of worldly goods. As long as vast acres of farm lands continue to respond to the ever-increasing exploitive genius of man, true conservation of soil resources is not possible."

"v. Concern is expressed at our inability to check the rate of destruction without the loss of individual potential of most agricultural soils can and will be restored and increased when it "pays" to do so. Any effort or direction from either Federal or Provincial governments which interferes with normal trading practices of supply and demand will delay the day when it "pays" a farmer to adopt farming methods which preserve and not destroy his soil production capacity."

"Methods of agricultural production which employ the best principles of conservation and development will capture and use solar energy more efficiently than any other process employed by mankind in the furtherance of his existence."

The other eight clauses of the summary do not give any interpretation of the vague expressions quoted above, but serve only to further confuse the issue. With careful reading you may interpret the political theories of this committee, but it is quite impossible to interpret their ideas on farming. Although the committee represents only one branch of the "Institute", their report has been printed in the magazine which should be the hand-book of every English-speaking Ag. Rep. in Canada. As usual, it will be accepted without challenge because, as Anthony Standen has so aptly explained in his recent book, "science is a sacred cow".

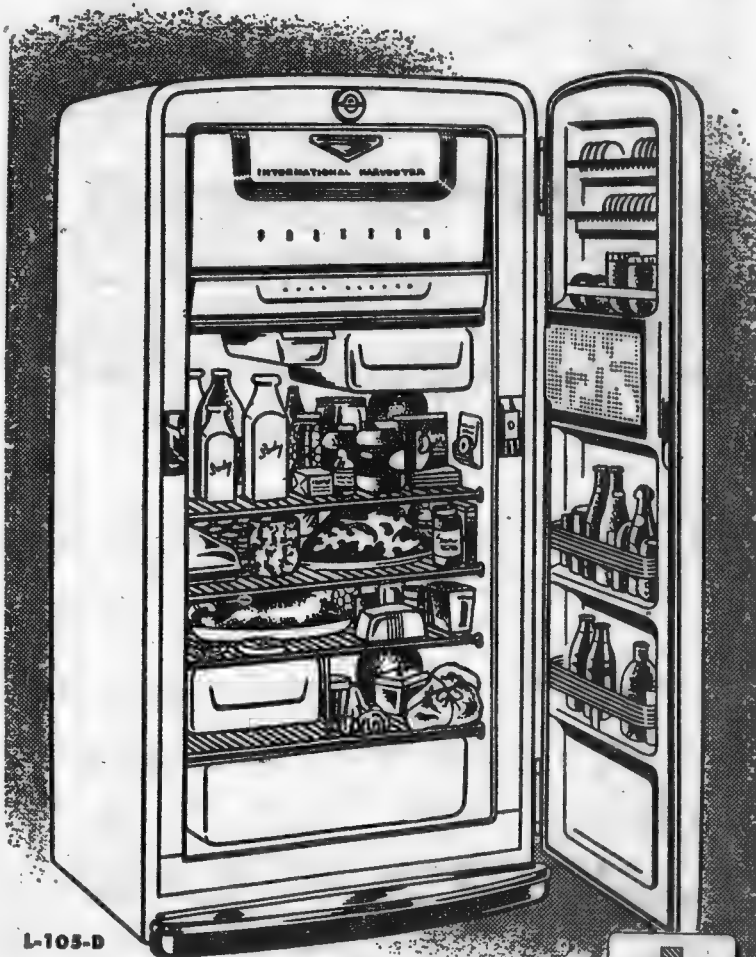
It would be safer for these people if they really did carry on their "quiet work... without too much publicity."

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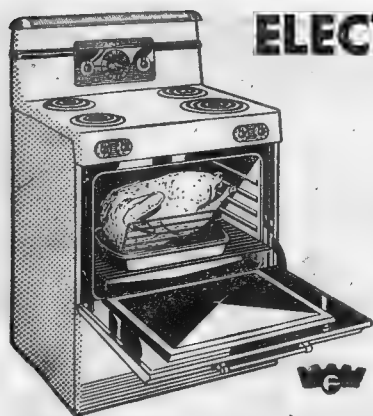
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Organic or chemical fertilizers? Both are important

By PERCY H. WRIGHT

SOILS experts have been preaching the value of organic fertilizers for many years. They cite not only the figures for the added fertility elements in each ton of organic material, whether farmyard manure, green manure, peat-moss, or leaf mould, but also the beneficial effects on tilth of a comparatively high proportion of humus. It was a result of this preaching, we may suppose, that a certain school of thought, desiring to give the humus-for-prosperity idea still greater emphasis, began to maintain that chemical fertilizers are harmful to the soil, or to the animals eating the products of the soil.

Anyone who has had a chance to compare the performance of a garden patch rich in humus-materials with the performance of a similar patch on a mostly-mineral soil knows, without the need for an exaggerated emphasis, the gains of high humus content.

Any mineral soil, whether a clay and too heavy, or a sand and too light, is improved in texture and tilth when a reasonably large component of humus is added to it. The humus warms the cold clay, and cools down somewhat the hot sand. Humus improves aeration, and rainfall absorption, and moisture retention. Humus feeds the soil bacteria which are necessary to break down the humus itself and so release plant food, and the effects of the support of the soil bacteria is to make available (which is the same thing as soluble, plant foods locked up, not only in the humus but also in the inorganic molecules.

In other words, the added manure (in the old days it was almost always manure) not only in itself contributes so many pounds of nitrates, so many phosphates, and so many of potash, but it also makes these food elements as already present more available and more valuable.

Straight Chemicals

Complete agreement with the emphasis on the value of the organic constituent of soils will not make any thinking man deny the value of fertility added in the form of chemicals. Fertility is fertility, and is to be treated and conserved no matter what its source. Fertilizer minus humus is less effective than fertilizer with humus, but enormously more effective than no fertilizer at all.

Humus without fertilizer is something that we cannot test, for all humus contains some fertility. The nearest thing to humus without fertility is found in the new soil-conditioners such as krillium, which contains no fertility right enough, and which has a beneficial effect on tilth somewhat comparable to the effect of humus, but which

is not humus, and contains no humus.

It is correct enough to assume, however, that the average gardener or farmer who is getting results with fertilizer without humus will tend to neglect the more difficult part of soil enrichment, namely, the addition of humus. The simple truth is that after we have used all the possible humus-making materials that we can lay our hands on, there is still a big gap between the attained fertility and the most desirable level of fertility, and that this gap can only be filled by the use of chemical fertilizers.

We can conserve humus in its final estate as a component of the soil by refusing to cultivate more often than necessary, and by taking steps to reduce the population of earthworms in the soils to a reasonable level.

We can conserve humus in its raw state by plowing under, or making compost piles of, or allowing to decompose upon the surface, all plant residue, including weeds and trash of every description, leaves, sawdust, straw, corn cobs, as well as the bodies and excreta of animals.

We can add humus by growing plants especially to be plowed under in the form of "green manure". The percentage of humus should be kept up to a certain level, and any or all of these means of doing so should be undertaken when the increase in crop yields, now or in the more remote future, justifies the attention.

The gain of chemical fertilizers is best seen when we make use of the stimulation they provide in order to grow the green manure that will supplement them. By depending upon fertilizers we have the opportunity to decrease our dependence upon fertilizers, for we depend upon fertilizers to give us a start in the soil-building process. Indeed, one could undoubtedly take a soil lacking entirely in humus materials, such as the soil taken away from excavations, and make it a productive soil without adding anything but chemical fertilizers and the plant residues that the chemical fertilizers make possible.

Big Supply

In practice, we can increase crop yields by using organic materials only to the extent that organic materials are available. But we can increase crop yields almost indefinitely by using chemical fertilizer, for man has it in his power to MAKE chemical fertilizers to almost any tonnage.

The air holds an inexhaustible supply of nitrogen for mak-

ing nitrates, and phosphate rocks contain an enormous supply of phosphorus. We have been developing chemical fertilizer factories at a rapid rate in recent years, but for the world as a whole, what is being done to increase food supplies by means of chemical fertilizers is only a fraction of what should be done and can be done.

We call the present age the Atomic Age, and look forward to a use of atomic power that will transform life. We should do better to call the present age the Chemical Fertilizer Age, for chemical fertilizers are likely to do much more to keep humanity fed and clothed (if not warmed) than all the available fashionable materials. The elements for making fertilizer are either common or very common, and the expense attendant upon their synthesis in forms usable by our crops is relatively small.

The simple truth is that the future must be the Chemical Fertilizer Age much more abundantly than the present is, if mankind is to keep himself from mass starvation. Therefore, anyone who preaches that the farmer or gardener should confine himself to the horse-and-buggy methods of our grandfathers in increasing crops is doing a disservice to humanity.

There is plenty to say about the value of humus in the soil without seeking to emphasize it by denying the value of fertilizers, or by claiming that artificial fertilizers have a harmful effect. Plants have no way of telling whether the plant foods they seize upon so greedily are "natural" or "artificial". Whether they have the one or the other, plants thrive on them, and man and his animals thrive upon the plants.

The Farmer's Share

THE cost of distributing food products is high, something which should be understood by consumers.

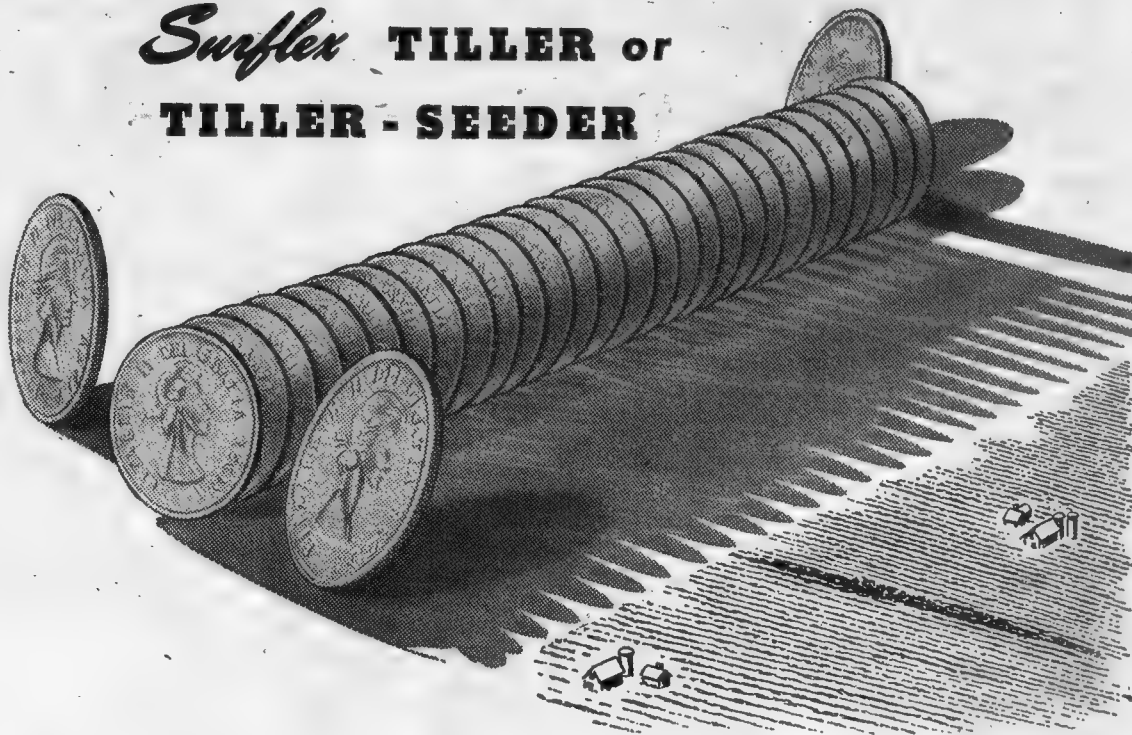
The Canadian Federation of Agriculture uses a concrete example — Ottawa housewives pay 22 cents a quart for their milk delivered to their doors. The producer's share is 11.7 cents. The cost of distribution was therefore 47.3 per cent.

Wheat Agreement Sales

Four-month sales, August 1 to the end of November, and quotas for the 1953-54 crop year, as reported by the Canadian Wheat Board are as follows:

	Sales bushels	Quotas bushels
Canada	40,716,000	163,231,000
United States	17,387,000	209,558,000
Australia	10,715,000	48,000,000
France	367,000	367,000

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THE above quotation comes to mind in considering the services rendered to Alberta agriculture by Lew Hutchinson of Duhamel who announced at the last annual meeting of the Alberta Wheat Pool that he would not seek re-election as a director for that organization. Mr. Hutchinson has accomplished many "noble and true things" in the 53 years he has lived in this Province of Alberta. His activities on behalf of the farm people place him in the ranks of Alberta's great farm leaders.

Mr. Hutchinson was on the provisional board of directors of the Alberta Wheat Pool when the organization was launched in December of 1923, and continued on the board for 30 years, 4 years of which he was chairman of the board. He was chairman of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture from 1941 to 1946, and is now chairman of the Advisory Committee to the Canadian Wheat Board as representative of Alberta grain producers. He has been representative of the Alberta barley producers on the National Barley committees since 1932.

For several years he was president of the Alberta Swine Breeders' Association, also president of the Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association from 1920-22. In all the positions he occupied he gave conscientious and efficient service and exercises keen business judgment. He holds the esteem of many thousands of farm people throughout the prairie provinces of Western Canada.

Probably Mr. Hutchinson's activities are best known in the wheat Pool movement. Among the three Wheat Pools he is the only director who started with the provisional board and served continuously over the years. In Alberta he filled the office of director with credit to himself and honor to the Alberta Wheat Pool.

Mr. Hutchinson was a successful farmer. At one time Aberdeen-Angus cattle from his pure-bred herd topped the field at the main exhibitions in this province and get from his stock started a number of cattlemen on the road to success with the Angus breed. He also raised high-class Suffolk sheep and Berkshire hogs and earned a reputation as an authority on hog and sheep raising.

Mr. Hutchinson was born at Selby, Yorkshire, England, in 1870, where his father and grandfather were cheese and flax merchants. The family emigrated to Iowa in 1874 and farmed in the Oskaloosa and Des Moines district. After attending public school and Penn College, a little Quaker institution at Oskaloosa, young Hutchinson entered the University at Ann Arbor, Michigan. On his return home he got the idea to go ranching and from 1892 to 1896 he "punched" cattle on the Bar Diamond and I.C.C. ranches in the Sandhills region of western Nebraska. When he return-

Salute to Lew Hutchinson— a great farm leader

By LEONARD D. NESBITT

"It is not to taste sweet things but to do noble and true things, and vindicate himself under God's heaven as a God-made man, that the poorest son of Adam dimly longs."—Carlyle.

ed to Iowa he managed a farm on the outskirts of Des Moines owned by a friend. That farm is now incorporated in Des Moines city.

Great Family

Lew Hutchinson had three brothers and one sister. Dr. Woods Hutchinson, the oldest in the family, pioneered in writing articles for medicine a number of which were printed in the Saturday Evening Post. Another brother, Paul, was a successful real estate operator and Charles, a lawyer, became a district judge. The sister, Mabel, was in the first graduating class from Bryn Mawr Ladies' College in Pennsylvania, ex-president Wilson being one of her professors. She later became professor of languages at Whittier College, California.

Lew took to farming. He liked the free, open life and dreaded the confinement of any sedentary occupation. A real estate operator in Des Moines by the name of Bartholomew, who was acting as a colonist agent for the Canadian government, kept after young Hutchinson to go to Alberta to take up a free homestead. Lew finally took up the offer and landed in Wetaskiwin in the autumn of 1900. The parkland region of central Alberta appealed to him and he filed on a homestead in the Duhamel district south of the Battle River, it being a river lot one-quarter mile wide and one mile long. Later he purchased two other river lots, bringing his farm

holdings up to 530 acres located in one of the best farming areas in the Province of Alberta. His oldest son, Sandy, is now operating the place.

Two years later, Lew made another smart move when he married the local school teacher, Miss Barbara Middleton. The young lady was from Medicine Hat where her father, who had come from Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1889, to work on the construction of the Canadian Pacific-Canada Railway, was then farm foreman on the Sir Lister Kaye farm at Dunmore. Sir Lister was an English nobleman, who, in the pioneer years, operated a series of farms along the main line of the C.P. Railway.

Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson raised a family of ten children—five boys and five girls, all of whom are a credit to their parents. The girls are all married and the boys are ably filling positions of responsibility, that is, all except one, the youngest, Kenneth, who was killed in action when the Canadian division with Montgomery's army drove towards Canne in the spring of 1944. A white cross in the Canadian cemetery in Normandy now marks his grave.

How Mr. Hutchinson came to be selected on the provisional board of the Alberta Wheat Pool is a story in itself. He had been active as a member of the United Farmers of Alberta in the early years of that organization and up until the time it entered the political field in the

early 1920's. Lew believed that the move would ultimately wreck the U.F.A. and withdrew from membership, which was hardly a popular move at that time.

Good Choice

In the summer of 1923 when plans for the launching of the Alberta Wheat Pool had reached the stage where a board of provisional directors had to be appointed, Henry Wise Wood, then president of the U.F.A., insisted that farmers who were not members of the U.F.A. should have a representative thereon. A message was sent to Camrose suggesting that such a man be chosen and Lew Hutchinson was selected at a farm meeting held in that town and became a director of the provisional board.

The first convention of Alberta Wheat Pool delegates was held in November, 1923, and the election of the new board of directors resulted as follows: H. W. Wood, chairman; O. L. McPherson, R. N. Mangles, Ben. S. Plumer, Lew Hutchinson, C. Jensen and W. J. Blackman.

The various chairmen of the board of directors over the years: H. W. Wood, 1923-1936; Lew Hutchinson, 1937-1941; George Bennett, 1942-1943; Ben S. Plumer, 1944 to date.

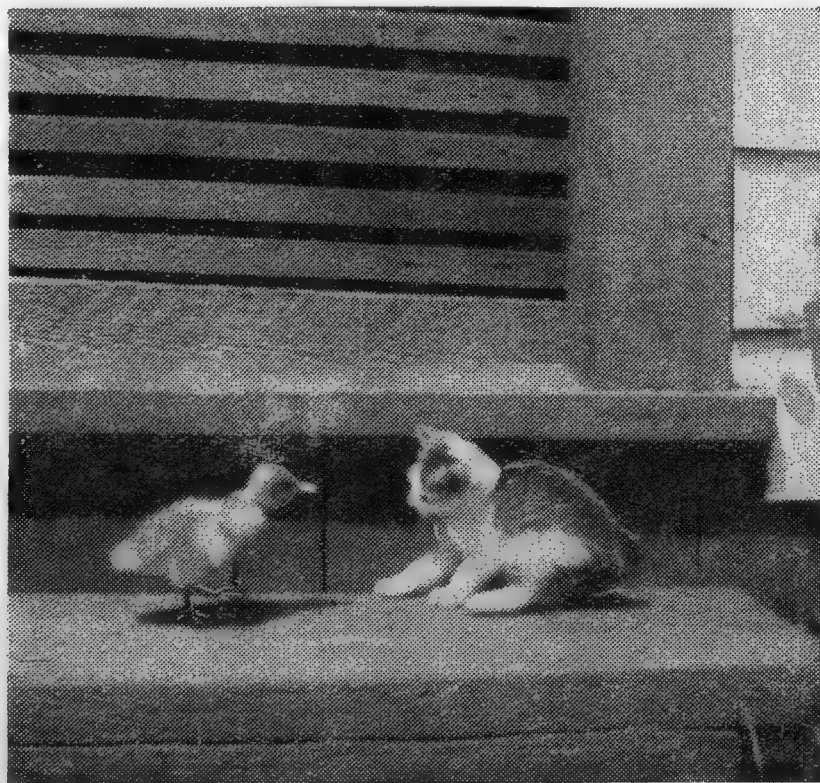
Two years after the Pool was organized the decision was reached to go into the elevator business and Mr. Hutchinson and W. J. Blackman were appointed to an elevator committee. Mr. Hutchinson rendered exceptional service in that capacity due to his thoroughness and shrewd business judgment.

One good stroke of fortune attended Mr. Hutchinson. He owned the oil rights on one of the quarter sections he purchased and a couple years ago he sold the same for a reasonable amount, but nothing approaching the large sums obtained in other instances from the sale of such rights. This piece of luck, added to his modest savings, enabled Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson to live comfortably in a home in the north hill district of Calgary. Retirement for him, however, does not mean living in idleness. He keeps busy with a hobby of which he is particularly fond, namely, the making of toys in a well-equipped basement workshop. These are delivered to needy children in hospitals and elsewhere.

Born of parents who were adherents of the Society of Friends, more commonly known as Quakers, Lew Hutchinson is a clean-living man of high character, a faithful church attendant and one who lives up to his religious beliefs. He is highly respected not only among the farm people but among many friends in urban centers. By nature he is kindly and considerate. Recalling the lines of Wordsworth:

"... That best portion of a good man's life — His little, nameless, unremembered acts of kindness and love."

Who are you?



Neither Topsy, the gosling, nor Tuppence, the Kitten, seem too hopeful about making much of this friendship. Mrs. R. James, R.R. 1, Whonnock, B.C., sent us this picture and won \$5.

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Lethbridge says farewell to a savior of the West

*"Ace" Palmer takes the lessons learned at
Lethbridge, in combatting drought and soil
drifting, to far-away Pakistan*

By C. FRANK STEELE

NOVEMBER 1 saw a retirement of A. E. Palmer as superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Station at Lethbridge. Building on the firm foundation set by the "Grand Old Man of Alberta Agriculture," Dr. W. H. Fairfield, Supt. Palmer remained at the head of the station to see it develop into what now has been described as the most important unit in the Canadian experimental farm service next to the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa.

"Ace" Palmer retired on superannuation—Herbert Chester is the officer-in-charge at the present time—but that did not mean he was going to be shelved. Not by any means. That position will never come to this agricultural scientist for to him life is a constant challenge.

No sooner had the federal government retired him than the Colombo Plan of aid, technical and otherwise, to countries in south-eastern Asia, picked him up for service in far-away Pakistan. There for two years at least he will be director of the Peshawar experiment station, in north-western Pakistan, just 10 miles from the famous Khyber Pass.

The Pakistan appointment means that he will have charge of the fourth experimental unit in the agricultural field that he has headed in a lifetime devoted to the betterment of farming and farming practices.

Long prominent in the Latter Day Saints (Mormon) church in Canada, A. E. Palmer, was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, of pioneer western stock, Nov. 26, 1888. When only a boy the Palmers moved to Sevier County, Utah, where Asael grew up on a farm and learned the basic principles of good irrigation farming.

Land Rush

The turn of the century brought the Big Land Rush in Western Canada and the Palmers in 1903 headed for Alberta. They settled in Raymond, home of the first western Canada sugar factory started by the Knights, and on their farm grew grain as well as beets and feed crops.

In 1909, Asael Palmer left the family farm and filed on a homestead between Turin and Retlaw, northeast of Lethbridge. He moved on his quarter section just in time to hit the terrific drought of 1910. On that homestead he saw the challenge of drought and the inroads of wind on the cultivated lands. He wondered if the country was headed for desert conditions. He decided to help tackle these problems and enrolled in the Logan College. He graduated as a soil chemist.

Returning to Canada, Mr. Palmer joined the staff of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Brooks and Strathmore, under the late Don Bark. There he was placed in charge of an experimental unit and did notable experimental work with the soils of the region, establishing their suitability for irrigation farming. He and his staff were the first to note that such calcium salts as gypsum tended to lessen the damage of sodium and magnesium sulphates, the chief alkali salts that give trouble in Southern Alberta. The area he recommended for farming is a highly productive irrigated section today.

After a stint as principal of the Knight Academy at Raymond, a Mormon church junior college, he became assistant superintendent of the Lethbridge Experimental Farm, Nov. 10, 1921. He also became head of the field husbandry division. In 1945 he became officer-in-

charge on the retirement of Dr. Fairfield, and a year later he was appointed superintendent.

Soil Drifting

One of the first problems at the Lethbridge station he tackled, in addition to irrigation farm practices, was the control of soil drifting in dry land areas. He learned of the work of a farmer named Bohannon in the Sibbald district with plowless summerfallow. Then he noticed that fields that had not had the stubble burned on them were not losing their topsoil. He thus decided stubble cover might be the answer to the soil-drift problem.

Encouraged by Dr. Fairfield, he went ahead preaching the gospel of keeping the stubble on top of the land. His work fostered the inventing of sub-soil tillage implements such as the blade equipment pioneered by Dr. C. S. Noble of Nobleford.

Progress against soil drift and the subsequent "black blizzards" that spread havoc over wide areas of the dry belt, was being seen. Mr. Palmer wrote a bulletin for the department on the control of soil drifting in this region. It was widely distributed and commended. Throughout the west at farm and other gatherings he spoke on the subject and today he sees trash cover practices in operation all the way from Alberta to Texas.

The Lethbridge Station did important study and pushed the use of strip farming which had been invented by the Koole brothers, enterprising and resourceful Dutch farmers of Monarch, Alta. He still believes strongly in strip farming along with trash cover, and warns farmers not to abandon it. If they do it will be done at their peril, he feels.

Mr. Palmer is a member of numbers of scientific societies in Canada and the United States and the author of important scientific papers and bulletins. He holds his master's degree from the University of Alberta and now his academic training and wide experience will be used in helping awakening Pakistan with its many problems in food production and its expanding irrigation projects. He figures this is a perfect way to 'retire.'

The buggy days

By F. CHUTE,
Somme, Sask.

I HAVE a solemn reminiscence of an incident which occurred about 35 years ago when the horse and buggy was still quite popular.

Everyone who owned a buggy took pride in keeping its trimmings mirror reflective.

Well, a couple of us kids either thought that the glare from the nickel was too much for our eyes or else it would be nice to be just a little different from everyone else, so we did something about it.

Just then there was a bit of a painting boom on in our own yard. Dad had opened up a tin of red wagon paint.

We kids, who stood close by watching the proceedings, put our heads together and when opportunity presented itself we took brush in hand and tackled the job foremost in our minds.

The shining nickel was carefully transformed into glossy red, and with other touch-ups here and there for good mea-

sure we stood back and viewed our handiwork.

When old Dobbin rolled us along up or down the roads or into town, we kids wondered just what our spectators were thinking, anyway we felt justly proud.

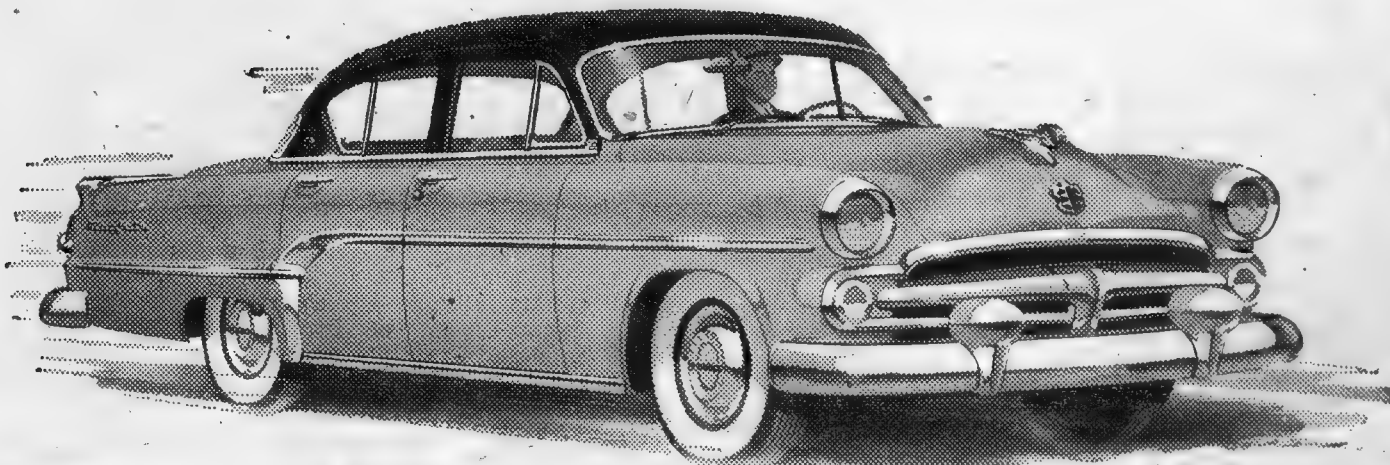
Our pride eventually drooped, however, when we caught on to the "ahs" of consternation glances and had learned that we had done a very disfiguring thing.

We wondered if old Dobbin wasn't aware of it too, and had concealed his feelings toward the whole matter as did Dad.

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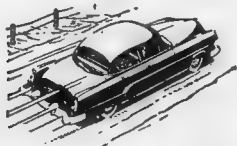
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Evergreens give winter comfort and pleasure as well

By H. F. HARP

HOME grounds that are well planted with evergreens give a feeling of comfort and well-being not obtainable from deciduous trees and shrubs. Evergreens should be more widely planted and enjoyed in prairie gardens but failures are frequent because of a poor choice of varieties and a lack of their proper cultural requirements.

Good money is spent every year in purchasing evergreens from nurseries located in the milder parts of the country only to have them kill out the first winter because they are not adapted to our climate. Evergreens should be purchased from local nurserymen who are propagating the hardy species and varieties which can be relied on to give satisfaction if given a reasonable chance.

The choice of location is equally as important as the choice of varieties. Evergreens will not thrive in open wind-swept spots or on the south or west side of a building where sun heat reflected from the building often causes browning of the needles.

Northern and eastern exposures will be found more suitable for all kinds of evergreens.

Pines — The pines will not tolerate heavy clay soils but where special preparations have been made, such as digging in a generous quantity of acid peat and selecting a well drained site the hardy ones can be relied on to give a good account of themselves.

The Swiss Stone Pine (*Pinus Cembra*) is certainly the most handsome pine for small gardens. It makes a dense pyramidal-shaped tree with dark green foliage, and it is fully hardy on the prairies. Its rate of growth is rather slow especially in its youth. A specimen at Morden has averaged about a foot a year and has been planted since 1930.

The Mountain Pine (*Pinus Nughus Montana*) is a branching tree of many forms, some of which are dwarfs, reaching only a few feet in height, while some are many-stemmed specimens reaching thirty feet high. The dwarf forms of Mountain Pine may be used effectively as foundation plants and give a distinctive character to the landscape.

Scotch Pine (*Pinus Sylvestris*) and Red Pine (*Pinus resinosa*) are fully hardy when soil conditions suit them.

Arbor Vitae — The hardiest form of Thuy is T. Occidentalis Wareana. It makes a spreading tree with dark green foliage all the year round. Here at Morden it has persisted in good health for more than twenty years, as individual specimens and also as a hedge. In severe

winters many forms of Thuya suffer injury in varying degrees but T. Wareana has never shown signs of winter injury at Morden. As a trimmed hedge it makes a handsome wind-proof barrier against which perennial flowers may be shown off to good advantage.

A new upright growing form of Arbor Vitae from the St. John's Lake district, province of Quebec is recommended as a hardy evergreen hedge. Young plants may be obtained from Skinner's Nursery at Dropmore, Manitoba. A four year old hedge of this variety is making a very trim hedge at Morden.

When to Plant.

Evergreens of all types may be planted either in May or August, the latter date is recommended providing the soil moisture is adequate and well prepared beforehand. August plantings escape the heat of midsummer and also the drying winds that often give discomfort in May. Besides this the soil is warm at this season which facilitates rooting.

A thorough watering should be given at planting time and again in the late fall before the ground has frozen. There is a substantial loss of moisture by transpiration even in the dead of winter so that evergreens should never be allowed to go into winter in a dry state. Newly set plants are sometimes shaded with burlap until they are established in their new surroundings, a practice that is recommended where conditions are harsh. The burlap should not come in direct contact with the plant or damage from rubbing will result. In planting evergreens great care must be taken not to get the lower branches covered with soil. This 'hanging' effect is particularly distressing to the plant.

Evergreen Hedges

Evergreen hedges are more durable, easier maintained and provide more shelter than deciduous ones. A wide choice of evergreen hedge material is now available to prairie gardeners and their popularity will doubtless increase in the coming years. The Spruces, both native and Colorado make first class hedges and may be maintained at a height of five or six feet for many years. At Morden these spruce hedges set out in 1931 are now six feet high, three feet at the base and about a foot at the top. They are dense and well clothed with live branches from top to bottom.

Several Pines have done well as hedges, Lodgepole pine, and Mountain pine are good examples.

It has been mentioned that Swiss Stone Pine is a slow

growing tree. As a hedge it is one of the choicest but not easy to establish. Six-inch seedlings of this handsome pine were set out in 1951 to form a hedge, they have only reached a foot and a half in three years.

There are many forms of Arbor-Vitae but all are not hardy to our conditions. In good shelter, Honeye, Globosa and Woodwardi have made dense hedges at Morden. The golden form and also the silver tipped variety make beautiful specimens in some shaded spots.

Evergreen Hedges

One of the most important operations in the management of these hedges is the shaping of the young plants. During the first year or two no attempt should be made to interfere with the natural development of the plants but the third year in early July, the tip growths should be pinched out and side branches which extend more than a foot from the centre should be trimmed off. Succeeding annual trimmings should be carried out with the aim to lay out the foundation of a pyramidal shaped hedge by carefully trimming the young growth each year in early July. At this time the plants have completed their growth except for the odd shoot here and there which should be cut off in September.

Planting Distance and Soil Preparation

Evergreen hedges, or deciduous ones for that matter, should never be planted in double rows. Single rows spacing the plants two feet apart will be found most satisfactory.

Prepare the soil by deep digging in the fall. No barnyard manure is needed but a dressing of 2 ounces of ammonium phosphate per square yard will be of benefit. On no account must the newly-set plants be allowed to suffer from drought. Water must be given when necessary or there will be danger of browning.

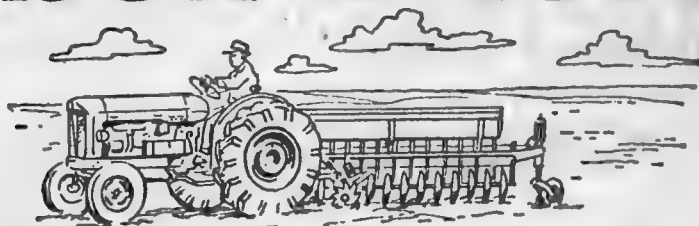
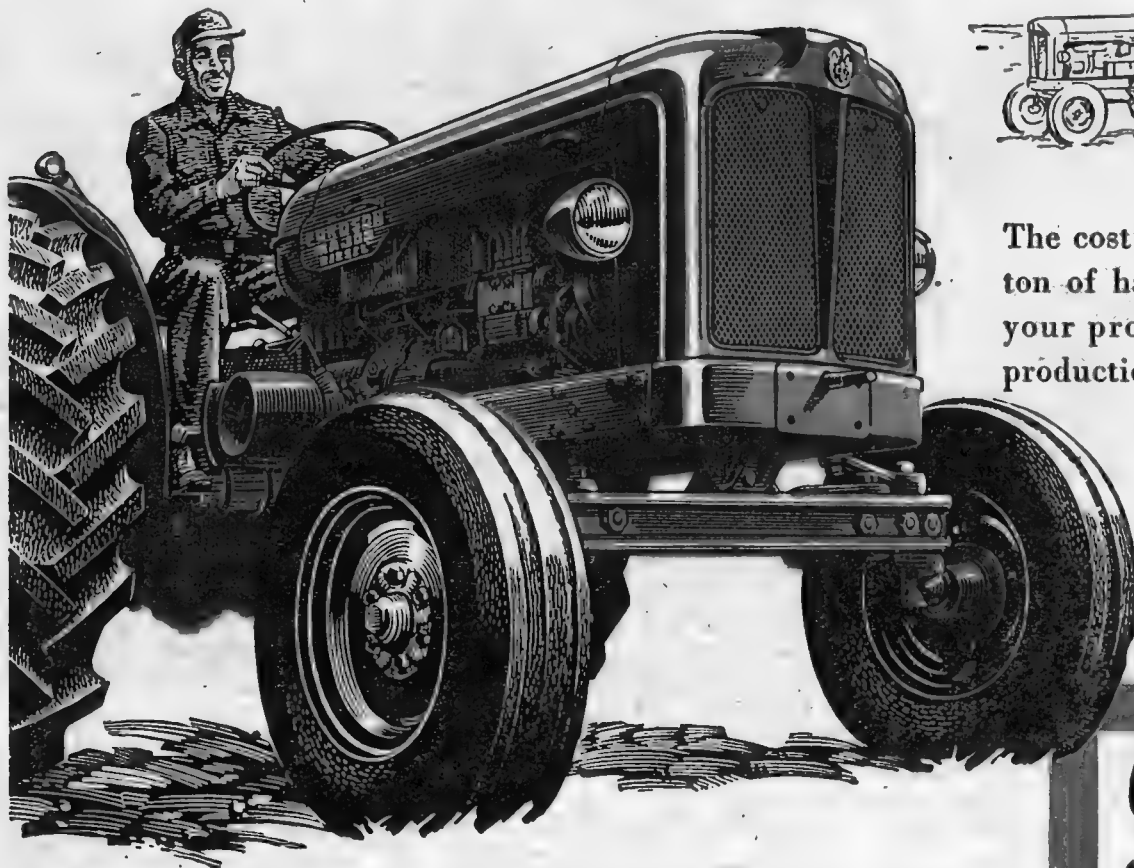
Extra care is needed in planting evergreens. Exposure of the roots to dry air and sun will be damaging to the young plants. A good plan is to use wet burlap to wrap around them during the process of transplanting.

Each plant must be set at the proper depth which should be slightly deeper than the depth at which the plants were growing in the nursery. Plants must be set very firm and well watered in if the ground is at all dry at planting time.

Shading the plants from hot sun is also good practice. Burlap tacked on stakes is suitable, or pieces of brush may be laid along the sunny side of the hedge. The shading will only be necessary until the plants are established in their new surroundings.

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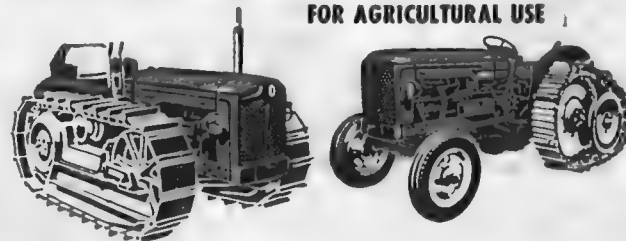


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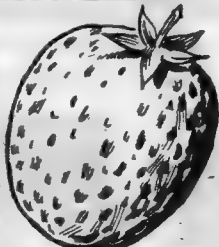
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Well Drillers find everything— Gold and gas as well as water

By KERRY WOOD

"YOU knew Jim, the old Yukon prospector?" Larry asked.

The question brought a mind-picture of a keen-eyed man with a tanned face, hunched over a gravel bar on the Red Deer River as he showed me how to swill a gold pan.

"That's the fella," Larry nodded. "Well, Old Jim told me to be on the watch for something called black sand. Said if I ever struck a seam of it while drilling for water, be sure to test the stuff for gold. I was interested because of the novelty, but it chanced I didn't strike any black sand until several years later.

"The hole was 110 ft. deep at the time, when we hit a thick seam of blakish stuff. I remembered what Jim had said and got the farmer to fetch out a big frying pan. We smoked it over a fire, then washed out a few panfuls of black stuff. There was gold in it, too — not nuggets, but a lot of tiny bright specks. I was just getting excited when the drill hit something extra hard and I had to get busy on the water job."

Larry has had thirty-three years of well drilling in our district, hence his reminiscences were fascinating. He spoke of striking artesian wells at 17 feet, also of going down nearly a thousand feet to locate water.

Deep Wells

Once he drilled a well for a large stock farm, where a great volume of water was a daily need. Larry first struck a good flow at 80 feet, but the cattle drank it dry in four months' time. He deepened the well and struck another good show of water at 105 feet. Once again the cattle drained it in a short time. This went on until Larry had deepened the well five times; the final 190-foot flow brought water up the casing

within thirty feet of the surface and the thirsty stock haven't been able to exhaust that supply as yet.

"We've no way of knowing how deep we'll have to go. We just keep drilling until we hit water, when we'll pull our rig and instal the pump. In this district, most good wells gush in at around 150 feet."

He said there was no difference in water levels now and thirty years ago, so far as drilled wells were concerned, but that the level for surface or hand-dug wells had receded noticeably.

They used to strike water at 15 to 20 feet here, but now a hand-dug well has to be around 35 feet deep to reach a decent flow."

I asked what he thought of that ancient and amazing art called Dowsing, or water-Witching. Dowsers are still in great demand in Western Canada. In fact, some farmers won't call in a well driller until a Dowser has walked over the ground and indicated a spot where water may be found.

Larry said: "Drillers set up their rigs anywhere a man wants a well, with no concern about the lay of the land. Our business is to drill until we reach water — and its rare that we don't find a stream strong enough for a well. Those dowser men are mostly interested in surface water, perhaps within fifty or sixty feet of the surface. And I've heard of dandy wells located exactly where the dowser told the farmer to dig, but I've also been called to jobs after time had been wasted on digging where a dowser promised water. It's about a fifty-fifty proposition."

He recalled wells that produced crystal clear water right from the first, without any muddy mess that was the usual indication of a good flow.

Happy Days!



"Geology experts tell me that if I strike water in porous sandstone, it's apt to come clean at once. Those geologists also told me why a well that starts off by giving soft water sometimes changes to hard, then back to soft again. It's something to do with the underground stream. At first all the water may be soft, then a far-off stream flows in to take the place of the soft water that's been pumped out, and perhaps that far supply comes from a hard water pocket. They had technical terms for it, but that's how I understood the workings of it."

Then Larry added:

"Speaking of geology, once I drilled a well for a ranger station in the foothills and ran into a thick seam of peculiar white rock. Later I was in an oil company's Calgary office and saw rock samples on display. One sample looked exactly like the white stuff I'd drilled into at the ranger station, though the geologist told me it wasn't likely that formation would be as shallow at 60 feet."

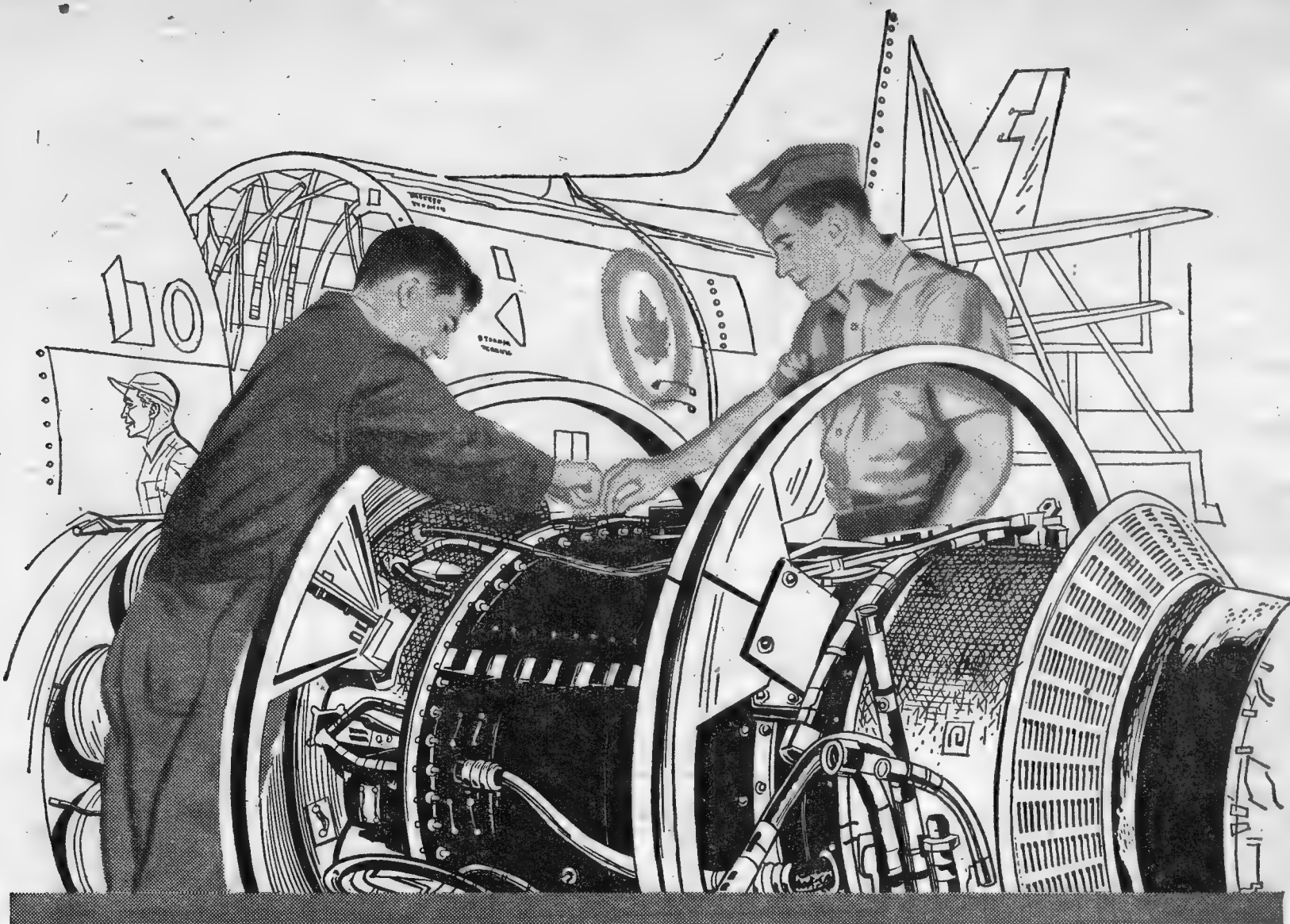
"I didn't think any more about it, but a year later, that same oil firm drilled close to the ranger station and blessed if they didn't get a producing oil well. It made me wonder if my yarning about that surface formation of white rock got them interested in that location."

"Did you ever encounter natural gas while drilling?"

"Once. I was at Nordegg, drilling into a flooded coal mine to help them drain off the water. On the way down to that mine tunnel, I ran into a dandy pocket of natural gas. However, most of the gas pockets I hit are what might be called foul air — sometimes very poisonous! I hear the stuff rushing up the casing with a loud roar, and I dodge out of the way at once. I've sniffed it often enough: most of it really stinks, but there are times when you hear it and can't smell a thing. Good men have been gassed in surface wells. It pays to keep a candle or open-flame lantern burning while hand-digging a well; when the flame starts shrinking, get out of there fast!"

There were many interesting nature items about his deep-hole explorations. Once he'd drilled into soft, white material he believed was a thick deposit of prehistoric shellfish. Sometimes he bores through a deep layer of gravel and reasons that the old river bed might have been there, a mile or more from the present stream. He speaks of interesting colors of clay, shales, and bedrock, then wonders why he strikes lots of water in a shallow hole on a hilltop while a well drilled in a valley sometimes has to go deeply into the earth before water is found.

"You never know what to expect next, when drilling," Larry summed it up. "It's just about the same as fishing!"



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LAC ERIC CRAIG

25, of Carp, Ontario, doesn't get enough of planes in his RCAF job as a skilled Aero-Engine Technician. In his spare time, he makes model aircraft. He, his wife and baby live in married quarters at RCAF Station Uplands, near Ottawa.

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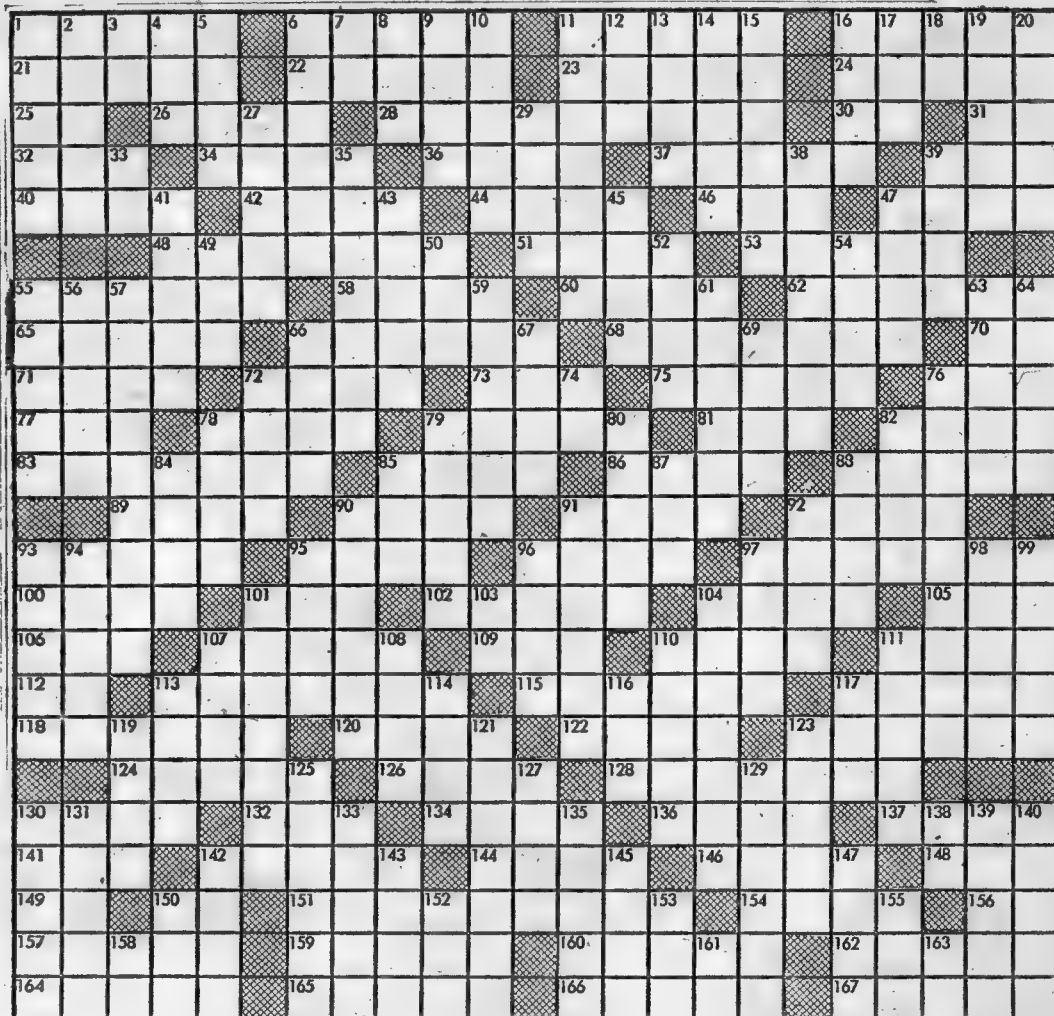
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| 58 Oil cask used in whaling | 101 Operated | 160 Fruit |
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| | 97 Mature | 158 3,1418 |
| | | 161 Brother of Odin |
| | | 163 U. S. soldier |

SOLUTION NEXT MONTH



TAKE THE BACK-BREAKING WORK OUT OF FARMING!

Invest
in a ...

Twin Draulic FARM LOADER TAILOR MADE FOR ALL POPULAR TRACTORS

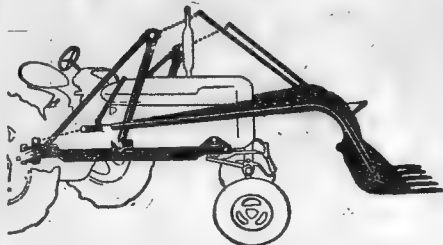
LABOR-SAVING ATTACHMENTS

The use and earnings of your tractor are multiplied many times with a Twin-Draulic Loader and these custom-made attachments:

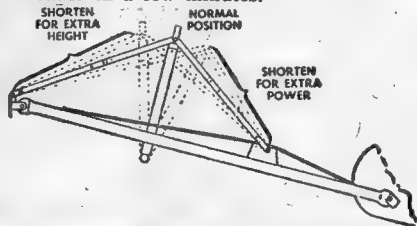
- Push-off stacker and sweep.
- Extension Boom and Grapple Fork.
- Adjustable Dozer Blade.
- Volume Scoop.
- Material and Manure Buckets.

You get more work done each month of the year and make more profit from your Farm by equipping your tractor with a Twin-Draulic.

4-BOLT SIMPLICITY

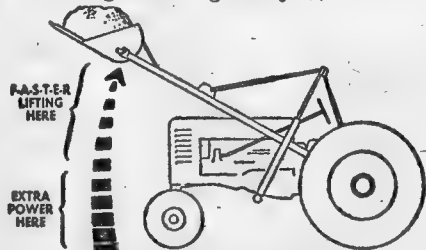


No other loader offers such simplified construction. The pull bars and loader arms are removed or attached to loader sub-frame and cylinders by only 4 bolts. One man can remove or install loader in a few minutes.



EXTRA POWER AT START OF LIFT

Built-in automatic speed changes give EXTRA power at start of lift, making it easier to tear loose dirt, gravel, manure, etc. Also gives loader EXTRA speed — the higher you go the faster it raises, making it ideal for stacking other high-lift jobs.



EXCLUSIVE ADJUSTABLE RATIO MECHANISM

A Twin-Draulic designed and patented feature allows pull bars to be lengthened or shortened, giving extra length for high jobs and extra power for heavy ones. Whatever your job, the twin-Draulic may be adjusted to do it.

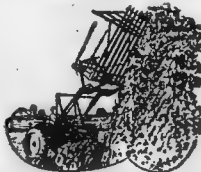
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CO. LTD.
QUALITY
LINE**



Manure Bucket or Material Bucket for loading manure, dirt, gravel, etc.



Bulk Shovel for grain, snow, cobs, etc.



Stacker and Sweep rake for hay, straw, etc. Push-off, hydraulic action.



Dozer blade for grading, filling, clearing roads, etc.



Extension Boom and Grapple Fork for Handling Hay, Straw, etc.

TWIN-DRAULIC MODEL D-1 MADE FOR SMALL STANDARD TRACTORS

Not Just Another Loader

Cleaning the barn, loading manure, grain or hay ... stacking hay, removing snow or dirt ... all these back-breaking, shovelling and lifting jobs are a thing of your past when you put a Twin-Draulic Loader to work on your Farm. Tailor-made for all popular makes of tractors, large or small, the Twin-Draulic combines the latest engineered and proved loader features. No other loader is so perfectly balanced for ease of operation and fast work.

Nothing Outside Tractor Wheels or Above Exhaust

Twin-Draulic Loaders are designed and constructed to go through barn doors, gates or anywhere you can drive your tractor. This feature alone solves many inside lifting and loading jobs ... adding to the reasons why Twin-Draulic should be your choice in a loader.

- The Twin-Draulic can utilize your tractor hydraulic system if your tractor is so equipped, or it can be obtained complete with independent hydraulic system of its own.

SINGLE or DOUBLE-ACTION CYLINDERS—No supply tank required.

MODEL FOR EVERY SIZE AND MAKE OF FARM TRACTOR including FERGUSON and FORD TRACTORS.

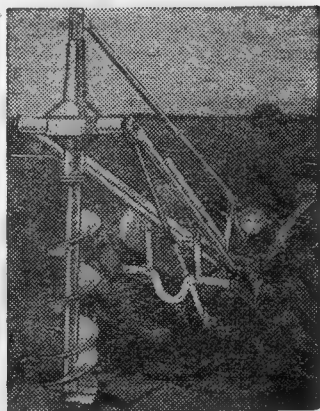
The D-1 Model for Ford-Ferguson Farmall Tractors, etc.

All models feature 4-Bolt Simplicity.

TWIN-DRAULIC MODEL D-2 MADE FOR LARGE STANDARD TRACTORS

TWIN-DRAULIC POST HOLE DIGGERS LOW COST—ONE MAN OPERATED-HYDRAULIC CONTROLLED

A Twin-Draulic Post-Hole Digger teamed up with your tractor fences a field in a matter of hours instead of days. Operated and powered from tractor's hydraulic system and PTO. Steel cut, precision gears run in Timken Bearings and are sealed in oil. Digs up to 600 post holes a day in wet or dry ground. Wire-winding attachment available.



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Complete with Feed Belts and Pulley,
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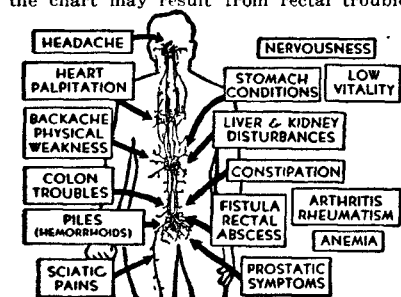
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unnecessary delay and worry later on.

A dream farm founded on grass

By TOM LEACH

THE late November morning fairly sparkled as each wet leaf and blade of grass reflected the cheerful sunshine. For once the seagulls were sailing toward the Pacific. The direction of their flight promised relief from the strong gales which lashed the coast, offered respite from the cloudy days with the accompanying rain—rain—rain.

The country road appeared inviting and the brightness of the blue sky in contrast with the overcast of the previous weeks was exaggerated. The surprising part was that I was there alone. There was no speeding traffic to avoid; not even the bark of a dog in the distance to break the tranquility.

How far I had walked along the road is difficult to say. The lush green of the grass wove into the deeper shades of the fir and cedar trees in the distance until time was lost and I continued to move at a leisurely pace until I reached the white gate.

It was there, as I had suspected, just after I climbed over a slight rise and started down the southern slope.

Turning into the lane I unfastened the hook and the gate swung open easily. I shut it without effort and walked toward the rambling cottage set back from the road a short way.

Bordering the lane and leading to a spacious lawn was a bed of roses. I marvelled at their beauty. I thought how well preserved they were despite the heavy rains that had pounded their fragile petals for weeks. They had retained their color remarkably well.

Paved Yard

There was no well-worn path here. It was paved. Around the barn, too, and the small milk house was a large area of pavement. There was no mud churned up by the movement of cattle or machinery and the white shining wall of the milk house gave indications of recent work with a paint brush.

Inside, everything was orderly and clean. The empty cans stood upside-down on the rack by the wall. There was a sanitary wash basin with room to scrub the milk pails and steaming water from the electrically-operated hot-water tank. In the other corner was the milk cooler, and milk flowing over the coils.

It was an automatic gesture. I reached for the thermometer on the shelf and after rinsing it off under the hot water, immersed it in the milk can under the cooler. The temperature of the milk was 40 degrees. That was excellent according to my

friends in the dairy business. "Rapid cooling of milk as soon as it comes from the cow," they told me, "is the best insurance a farmer can have to guarantee the arrival of his milk at the dairy in good condition."

"Even off-flavors can sometimes be eliminated by cooling the milk quickly but," they said, "cooling should not be relied upon to correct the troubles frequently caused by feeding ensilage or turnips just at milking time." I wondered what practice was followed here for the milk had that sweet, refreshing odor of clean milk. I moved on to the barn.

Again there was evidence of recent work with the paint brush. The enameled walls and ceiling of the barn reflected the rays of the sun which streamed through the rows of large windows. The place was as cheerful as the greeting I received from the man in the white overalls.

"Fine day," he said. "I'll be back as soon as I put this milk in the cooler." With that he hurried on while I looked over the cows. They appeared unusually good. Trimmed over the heads and necks and around the udders, which had also been scrubbed well prior to milking, they seemed almost ready for the show ring. They were not too fat but had sufficient fleshing to indicate good treatment.

Clean Up

He proceeded to wash the udders on the cows carefully and slowly. I felt the water. It was warm and soothing and there was a slight odor of disinfectant that I could detect in the wash water. The other bucket was filled with clean, clear water.

By the time the cows were milked he had washed up and stored away most of the utensils. They were still steaming from the hot water as he placed them on their proper hooks and they dried quickly. The cups and tubes of the milking machines were placed in the disinfectant solution. His white overalls which he referred to as his "milking pyjamas" were hung just inside the milk house door.

Outside again, I felt the slight tinge of fall in the air despite the sun. "I suppose you will have to stop turning the cows on pasture soon," I said.

"No," he replied, "because we took the cows off pasture more than a month ago. Since that time," he continued, "we've been feeding grass ensilage."

"How did that affect your production? Are the cows going down in milk?" I asked.

"No," was his answer and he continued, "we've learned a lot

about feeding in the past few years, or we're learning all over again. You see grass is a high protein feed. When we fed hay in the winter we had to supplement it with a lot of high-priced grains to improve the protein content of the ration so that we could maintain milk production. We have been able to reduce the grain feeding by substituting good ensilage. Some cows are eating over 80 pounds a day."

That seemed reasonable but I had heard of some farmers who had trouble putting up good ensilage. So I asked him how he preserved the grass so that it kept well and held his production up.

"If it wasn't so wet from the rains of the past few weeks I would take you over the grass fields so that you would see at first hand the grass we grow for our pit silos. That is where many farmers are making a mistake." He went on to say, "they try to pasture their fields, they sometimes fail to plant the right grasses, and then cut at the wrong time to put the grass in the silo. No matter what crop you store, you must select a suitable variety, harvest at the right maturity, and put it in in clean storage. That applies to silage."

His remarks disturbed me a little because I had understood that the use of the silo had been encouraged to save surplus pasture or forage crops. But he assured me that was only part of the grassland program on his farm. "We are out to cut our feeding costs," he assured me, "and by managing our fertilizer program, our selection of grasses and legumes, seeding and pasturing we have doubled our protein production off each acre."

My next question was, "Does it pay to give that much attention to grass?"

Grass Pays

"Definitely," was his quick reply. "We keep accurate milk and fat production records on every cow. We also have records showing the health of the herd since we started farming and its improved under this new plan."

"But all this ensilage you feed must be a problem to handle," I said.

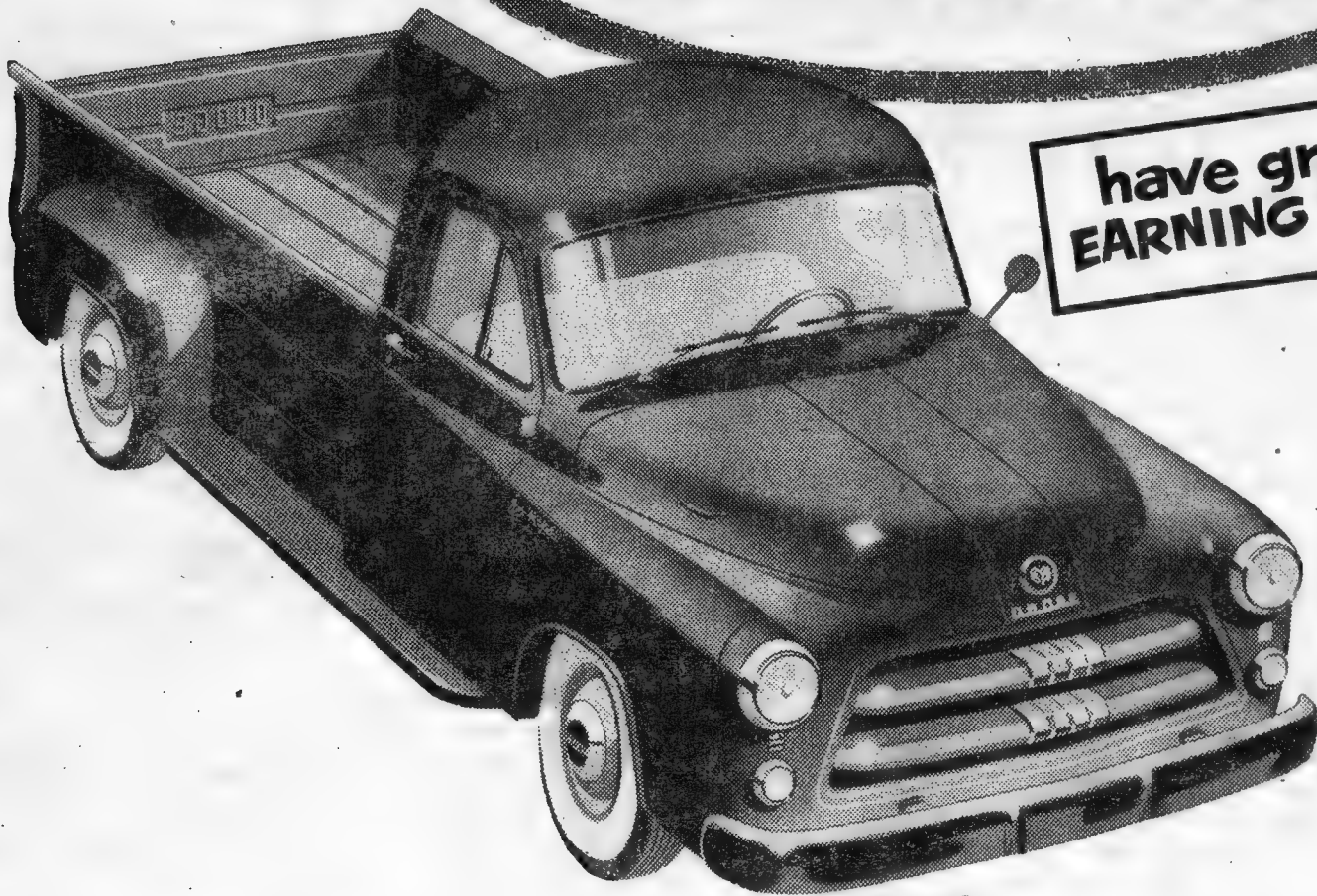
"It's easier than handling grain," he told me. "The silos are out beyond the loafing barn, a carrier is loaded and spreads the silage along the feed racks. Funny thing is," he said, "most of the cows have their favorite spot at the feed rack and you'll find them there every day at the same spot."

Time had passed quickly — more quickly than I thought and the sun was down. But more than the day had changed in those few hours. I had witnessed a new kind of farming. Something that could even spread across Canada with irrigation and the right grasses.

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1954
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You'll find Dodge express bodies, with their extra width and depth, provide greater capacity — particularly important if your loads are bulky. Further, thanks to Dodge "Job-Rated" truck design (which reduces truck weight by shortening the wheelbase and overall length) there's a sizeable payload advantage over trucks of similar Gross Vehicle Weight . . . you haul more at lower cost.

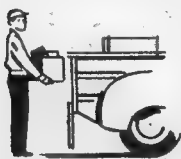
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Dodge is the ideal truck for hauling on crowded highways, on narrow roads or wherever a highly manoeuvrable truck is desirable. With the shortest turning diameter of any popular truck, you turn in less space, with less effort . . . makes wheeling through traffic and parking a cinch. The exceptional handling ease of Dodge trucks means faster trips for you.

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By which road will you travel from Bethlehem?

By DR. FRANK S. MORLEY, Ph.D. (Edin.) B.D.

Four roads sweep out of Bethlehem — West, South, North, East.

After Christmas we take one road leading us into the New Year.

Some of us go West, Practical business men live in the West.

If you ask a western man, "How is everything?" he will say,
"Business is good."

For many people Christmas has been a time of good business.

They sell trash and trinkets unsellable at other times.

Almost half a billion dollar's worth of business was done at Christmas.

Governments are richer. During the Christmas season from liquor alone they took in one and a half million dollars a day in taxes.

We spend more at Christmas for cosmetics than for charity; more for whiskey than for toys, trees, and turkeys.

We leave more than a hundred million dollars of debt.

So some people leave Bethlehem — a place of good business — and for them 1954 is measured in terms of prosperity.

Mind you, Christianity has a great deal to say about material things:

Christ — the Great Physician — healed bodies.

He often spoke of food and money.

He knew what good money could do —

build hospitals and homes and healthy bodies.

There are some Jaina saints of the Digambara sect and it is unlawful for them to have clothing or even an alms bowl for gifts.

It was not so with Jesus. Christianity is realism, commonsense.

But Jesus knew that money was dangerous.

"Beware of covetousness", He warned. For money is dangerous.

The more money a man has, the more he relies upon it.

The stingier he becomes. "Ye cannot serve God and Mammon".

No room for Christ at the inn: business was too good! Remember?

Another road slopes South into the land of luxury and easy living.

South is the land of enjoyment and softness, where no man works hard

For many, Christmas meant only food, drink, loafing.

Christ was buried under drinking parties, toys, trinkets, trees, tinsel.

Did you know that bedlam is a corruption of Bethlehem?

The Hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem was made a state lunatic asylum.

Pronunciation changed the name to "bedlam".

So any riotous behaviour has been called a madhouse — bedlam.

Was Christmas bedlam or Bethlehem for you?

We killed during Christmas week by fire and traffic about one hundred and fifty — three times the usual slaughter.

Heart attacks among men skyrocketed. Among women too.

The incidence of premature births went up sharply to hundreds of babies will die. In this bedlam there was no room for Christ at the inn.

Walter Winchell took his children to Florida for Christmas.

The youngsters did not like it at all.

While the father was taking a nap they strewed the lawns with pieces of snow and he awoke to find precious manuscripts torn up for snow.

We want a white Christmas — a Christmas with snow — but we did not mind a Christmas without Christ!

Yes, some of us will go South.

We want security which means we want others to keep us.

We want to lean and sponge.

You don't get great character out of lotus lands. Athens is a stony place.

Rome is poor country. So with every great civilization.

The Mayan civilization did not come to the luscious uplands, not to Valparaiso — The valley of Paradise — on the Pacific, but into the difficult forests. The land of the Philistines was rich — and they left us with a name which is a curse. The land of the neighbouring Phoenicians was poor and they sailed beyond the Mediterranean and the Pillars of Hercules. "The North winds made the Vikings".

Great character is never fat and indolent and greasy.

"God harden me against myself,

This command with pathetic voice,

Who craves for ease, and rest, and joy".

A third road from our Bethlehem strikes northward into 1954.

It is a military road. Conquerors come out of the north.

For Israel the north was a continual menace. They feared it.

For many people 1954 will mean looking forward to conflict.

They will say, "Let us arm ourselves against our enemies;

Let us make ourselves stronger; let us stockpile atom bombs."

Herod thought his soldiers would give him security when they slew the children. Ah, you have to get an idea young, Herod, if you are going to kill it! But then God will always be too much for you.

Cesar Augustus thought that his legions were the greatest power on earth.

About the time of Jesus' birth a German chieftan challenged him and he finally sent Varus into Germany with forty-thousand men — choice soldiers. They were slaughtered in the German forests and Caesar Augustus almost went mad as he cried hysterically, "Varus! Give me back my legions!" But Varus was dead too.

Emperor Shih Huang Ti of China in 214 B.C. began to build the Great Wall of China. For generations the work went on until it stretched twelve hundred miles across the north to defy the Mongol Tartar.

It was scarcely completed when the invaders marched through. A gate-keeper had been bribed!

What use is a Maginot Line if the men behind it have no heart?

Herbert Feis in "The China Tangle" tells us that our greatest blunder was the assumption that military considerations outweighed all other considerations. Spiritual power wins at last.

Put not your trust in power or steam or electricity or factories or atom bombs. Christ is greater than Caesar.

A Roman Emperor would confess "Thou hast conquered, O Galilee!"

The fourth road leading from Bethlehem into 1954 goes East.

It is the road of the Wise Men.

They journeyed by faith. They did not see the star from the time they left home until they got to Bethlehem.

Doubt is the modern crown of thorns.

We don't believe enough to be great.

Wisdom demands faith.

Wise men find meaning in facts.

Anyone can get the facts. For example, all people know mould when they see it. Alexander Fleming sees penicillin in the mould.

All people see stars; but only a few trust them, believe in them, understand them, follow them.

The Wise Men came and worshipped. Worship is the world's greatest power.

Without the sun the universe would fly apart and God is the sun of our world.

Our personalities are flying apart,

our homes are breaking up,

our societies are disintegrating,

our world is at war,

we have strikes and conflict,

juvenile delinquency grows,

BECAUSE GOD IS NOT THE SUN. WE DO NOT WORSHIP HIM.

Franklin Fry says the reason for the deterioration of Europe lay in the fact that it stopped worshipping. The barrenness settled over Europe.

Then depravity and viciousness of living.

No worship — spiritual barrenness — depravity and viciousness.

Our living has become depraved and vicious because we do not worship.

For multitudes life is spiritually empty. There is a God-shaped blank in our hearts.

The Wise Men offered gifts —

gold for a King; frankincense for a God; myrrh for a Redeemer.

So may we bring our material things under Christ's Kingship, our worship to our Lord, our sacrifice to our Saviour.

So may Christmas have been for us commitment.

Jenny Lind used to say before a concert, "I sing for God".

Whatever we do, let us do it for God.

So shall we journey East from Bethlehem,

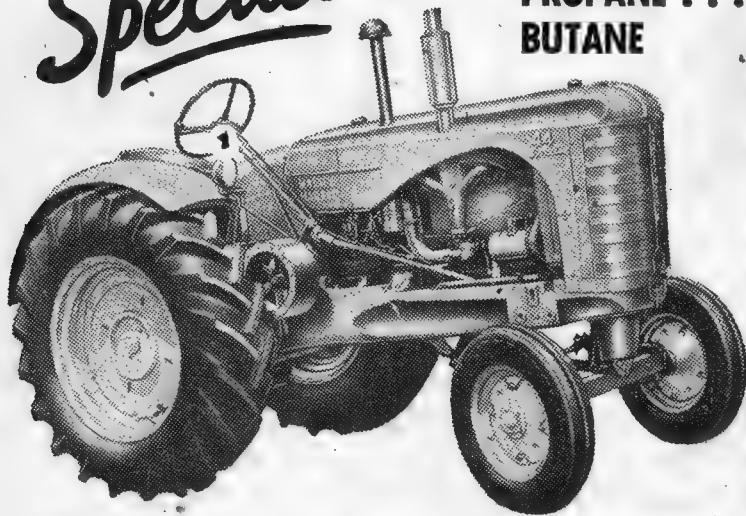
East toward the sunrising, toward joy and peace and victory.

2 of the 19 *NEW* MASSEY-HARRIS

THE NEW MASSEY-HARRIS 44

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WITH THE NEW WORLD'S RECORD FOR FUEL ECONOMY

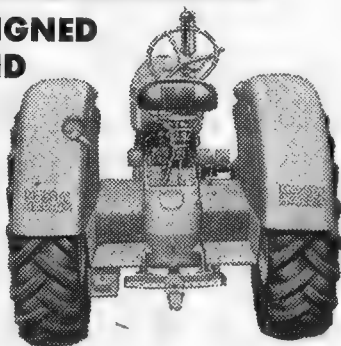
All-round-best 3-4 plow tractor on the market! That's what you are going to say when you look over the new M-H 44 Special. Because it has such a perfect combination of the features you want in a tractor.

First, it develops 45.85 H.P. on the drawbar, 50.29 H.P. on the belt. And right along with this step-up in power, it has chalked up a new world's record for fuel economy in both belt work and 10-hour drawbar tests. Ask your dealer.

Now look at these other features. Bigger tires to increase traction and reduce soil compacting ... 14.00 x 30 rear, 7.50 x 16 front. Live P.T.O. Choice of standard or Depth-O-Matic hydraulic system. Replaceable slip-in wet cylinder sleeves. Big improvement in operator comfort, see below.

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And what a diesel! Has a new 4-stage fuel filtration system that takes out every particle of foreign matter. Fuel first passes through bowl strainer with water trap, then through a cotton filter, then a paper filter, and then a final filter. If any filter becomes clogged, an automatic cut-off stops the fuel flow. Also new and better injection pump. Don't fail to see this tractor if you are one of the many who prefer diesel power.

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PRESIDENT Eisenhower's proposal to the United Nations last month for an atomic energy pool, under U.N. administration, was the most positive step taken by Washington toward easing world tensions, since Eisenhower took office a year ago. Not only could the scheme create a more friendly atmosphere between the United States and Russia, it could also

Canada's big stake in the atomic talks

By BEN MALKIN

improve relations between the steady source of friction. United States and its friends, Eisenhower's suggestion such as Britain and Canada. doesn't involve international For the secrecy with which the control of atomic weapons, be- U.S. has surrounded its atomic cause this would be impossible energy research has been a without international inspec-

tion. And international inspection would involve a surrender of sovereignty, with inspection teams free to go anywhere in Russia or the U.S. Although the U.S. itself first proposed such a system of control, it is unlikely that the United States would be any more happy than Russia about foreigners poking around its atomic energy stations. Eisenhower's plan calls for something different.

All the countries concerned would contribute fissionable materials — that is, materials from which atomic energy can be produced — to a world pool. Scientists from all countries would work at these materials, and the information they gain would be available to everyone. Experiments would, of course, be aimed at the peaceful use of atomic energy.

Fed Up

For the United States, this would amount to a very big step, and to amendment of the McMahon Act governing information on atomic energy. The Americans have been so security-happy that they won't even say anything about radioactive isotopes for medical purposes. Canadian scientists at Chalk River, who first helped the Americans develop atomic energy, have long been thoroughly fed up with American secrecy.

The original development of international energy was the work of scientists from a number of countries. But the U.S. with its magnificent engineering and research resources, has been able to pull away ahead of everyone else once the basic knowledge was gained. For instance, the U.S. has already built two pilot plants for producing electrical energy from atomic fission. The atom-powered submarine they've just completed could be considered a third such plant.

Britain has developed a pilot plant for producing heat, as a by-product of research work at Herwell, which is Britain's Chalk River. It is getting ready to develop an electric power plant. Canada is well behind; a reactor which is to give Canadian scientists some of the answers to problems arising out of transforming atomic energy into power is still in the planning stage. If Canada had access to some of the information now available to the Americans, this country could go ahead much faster.

Sell Congress?

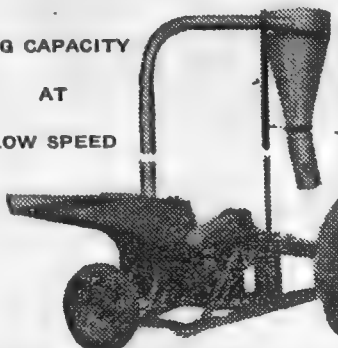
That's what Eisenhower's proposal seems to mean. It would make knowledge and materials available that are now on the U.S. secret list. President Eisenhower has said he is confident he can sell his plan to Congress, and indeed it will be Congress which will be the biggest stumbling block.

If the scheme is successful, it would bring commercial power at reasonable rates to areas of the world where other sources

JANUARY VALUES FROM RIBTOR

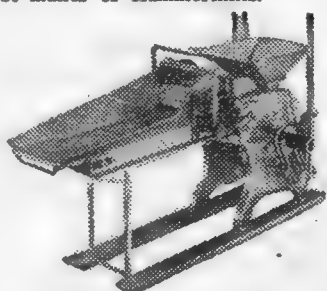
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1 only Brand New 16-gauge Metal Brake, complete. 36" capacity. An extra good piece of equipment. Made in England. Price \$369.00. Save \$100.00. Special

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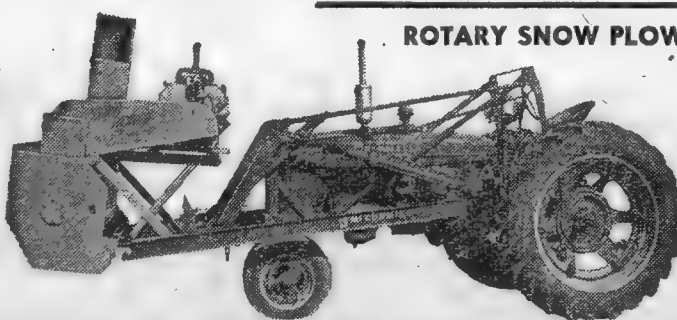
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From Bad to Worse

To the Editor:

I wonder if you are getting beserk in your editorials? Ever since last June it is getting from bad to worse. "Irresponsible citizens" (meaning all the citizens from Winnipeg west) and "the western farmer did not vote the Liberals out". (They certainly did not vote them in.) But now you would like to introduce McCarthyism in the schools to prove that our children are taught to be socialists. Perhaps the school children voted the Liberals out? Perhaps we should teach our children "Hail Gardiner" or "Hail St. Laurent" before we teach them how to answer a telephone.

The election is over. I would advise you to smoothen out your editorials lest you lose too many subscribers.

E. Weser.

Great Deer, Sask.

Education and Socialism

To the Editor:

Have you joined the McCarthites and are now striving to raise up a witch hunt re Socialism?

It looks very like it when you proceed to back up the statements of one who has gone out of her way to smear Socialism. And a professor of history at the university of Saskatchewan she is no more correct as to statements on history than she is in this, then I say God help the pupils that come under her bogus manipulations.

I happen to be a Socialist of over fifty-five years standing, and for more than forty years of that time I have been doing what I could in my feeble way to stem the nation drift into the very condition that this lady at this woefully late date is now complaining about.

It is clear to any one with any knowledge whatever that this state of affairs began and is the continued outcome of a failure on the part of one and all to wake up to the fact that the entrenched interests have deliberately sought by every means at their disposal to cause each succeeding generation of children to become more superficially in their learning, and thus become easy victims of those who would use them to the furtherance of interests that was not to their own advantage.

I was first made to see this when I began to enquire into the progress that my own children were making.

of energy are not available. Scientists in Ottawa are convinced that this could now be done. A district without water power, oil, coal, or natural gas, could build a plant, and the cost of transporting fuel would be negligible, for a few pounds of uranium would do the trick. The value of this development is obvious. Industries could be developed where there is no hope for any now, irrigation pumps could be kept going in desert areas, and cheap domestic power would lighten the labor of millions of people. It would certainly seem a more sensible way to use atomic energy than to continue piling up bombs.



For not having the advantage of education for myself I was keen for their advancement in this. However, I soon found that they were being taught little or nothing of any worth, and that their time was mostly wasted in that they were not being taught to Read or Write or do Arithmetic.

So I removed both of them from schools, one at twelve and the other a little older. And being boys, I set them to get mechanical knowledge, first on gas engines, and when they learned not only to run them, but to make all repairs, they then went to

diesel, and from that to radio, and from that to electric engineering.

And today these two brothers are in steady work, with one of them, the boy that quite school at twelve, and a son of the other, are foremen over other men, the grandson having also quit school when he was fourteen because it was still more hopeless than in his father's day.

Believe me or not, Socialism had nothing and will have nothing to do with such conditions. In fact, this is one of the very things that Socialism

is fighting and will overcome in time to come.

H. F. Martin.

Elk Point, Alta.

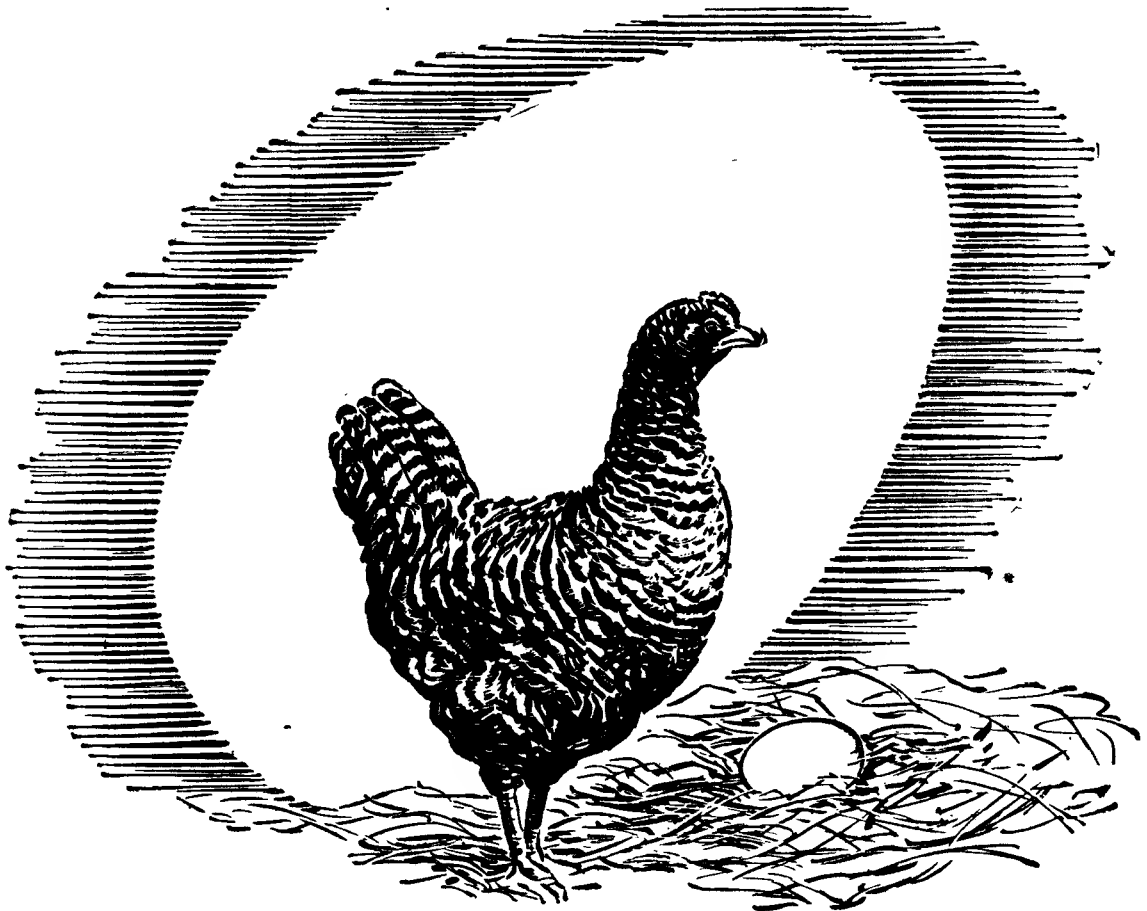
More Calves

To the Editor:

In your magazine, you have a picture of a Hereford cow with 4 calves at her side. I can go you one better than that. Burney Code of Madison, Sask., in the 1920's had a cow that gave birth to six calves inside of a year. Twins and then four; they all lived, and he sold the quads to a stock food company in Minneapolis.

R. Britton.

Eston, Sask.



Getting ideas from a china egg

In days gone by, many a farmer's wife had faith in the china egg as a "starter" for reluctant hens. It was supposed to suggest to them that laying eggs was a good idea. A "nest egg" in the Royal Bank is a good idea, too. It is a strong inducement to you—to save more. As deposit follows deposit, you watch your savings grow. Then, almost before you know it, saving has become a habit . . . and a useful one. Build up your nest egg at the Royal Bank. There's no prettier picture than a healthy looking bank book.

FARM IMPROVEMENT LOANS are available for many useful purposes. Ask for our booklet on the subject at your nearest "Royal" Branch.

Encourage your children to have a nest egg, too. Our booklet "Financial Training for your Son and Daughter" describes a practical plan for teaching your children how to handle their own financial affairs. Ask for your free copy at any branch.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

You can bank on the "Royal"

Q.: When canning my corn last fall I didn't have room in my canner for several jars and set them in the frig. over night. After canning, some of the corn turned as brown as coffee on top (possibly these jars). Do you think this was the reason or is this flat sour? Or what is flat sour? — (Mrs. A. B. Gwynne, Alta.)

A.: Although we are advised to can corn as soon after picking as possible, the reason for yours turning brown was a caramelization of the sugar in the corn and this is caused by a too high temperature when canned. This brown color is also caused sometimes by a chemical such as iron in the water.

Flat sour cannot be detected until you open the jar . . . it does not cause the jars to release themselves. It is caused by canning over ripe food or allowing precooked foods to stand too long in jars before processing.

Q.: What can I do with home-cured bacons and hams to prevent mould forming after curing and smoking process? — (J. M. P., Rat Lake, Alta.)

A.: I talked this over with my husband who after 25 years in the grocery business has had much experience with this problem. He states (and many agree with him) that the only way to prevent this mould is to keep the cured meat in a cool, dry place. Of course freezing them

Let's Ask Aunt Sal...

is the ideal way. I was wondering if rubbing the outside with vinger would keep off mould. It does with cheese, you know. Saturate cheesecloth with vinegar and wrap it closely around the cheese. You might like to try this with one ham and see if it brings good results. (Note: I'd appreciate you writing me of your experiment.)

Q.: Please send me two recipes for making (1) ring bologna; (2) round bologna.— (Mr. J. R., Warren, Sask.)

A.: I'm very sorry I cannot find any recipes for making these. If any reader has had experience along this line we'd like you to share it with us.

Q.: Have you a recipe for making rose petal beads? All I remember was that we used the petals with salt and wrapped them round a knitting needle.

A.: That is all I can remember too, and I've hunted in vain through every book I possess that might yield the instructions. Does any reader remember any more details of this old-time craft?

Q.: I remember you once giving us a recipe for frosting windows. Will you please repeat? — (Mrs. L. M. N., New Westminster, B.C.)

A.: I think this is what you referred to . . . epsom salts and

beer. People are still writing in and telling me how successful this is.

Q.: Could you tell me where I could obtain buckwheat honey? — (Mrs. H. C., Blairmore, Alta.)

A.: Grocers and bee-men that I talked to tell me that this is unobtainable in Alberta. Here the honey is made of clover and alfalfa, but they think it is made in Ontario. Is there any eastern reader who can help us on this?

Q.: In last June issue a reader requested a pattern for sun-bonnet girl and overall boy patterns. I will send the pattern for the overall boy to any reader who wishes it . . . in exchange for a flour sack. I wonder if Mrs. W. D. R., Derwent, Alberta, got her Mexican designs. I have this pattern and will send it to her (or anyone else) in exchange for a flour sack . . . you may print my name in full. — Mrs. Humphrey Gorrill, Galway, B.C.

A.: Write to Mrs. Gorrill direct if you are interested in her good neighborly exchange. Do not write to me about it, please!

Note: All readers are invited to send in their home-making problems to Aunt Sal, in care of the Farm and Ranch Review, Calgary, Alberta. If you wish a private reply enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Kindly limit one question to each letter. There is no charge for this service.

The Dishpan Philosopher

AND now it's 1954 — I wonder what it has in store. We all seemed rather glad to see the end of 1953, though time, I daresay, yet may show it was a fair year as years go. It had some good points there's no doubt, as critics here and there point out. But when we leave old years behind their ills are what we hold in mind, and for a happy point of view we welcome in the year that's new. But we who can remember sigh for slow-paced years of times gone by. I think we used to under-rate years that changed little but the date.

Atomic energy and such, that now intrigue mankind so much, mean coming years will see such change which, good or bad, will be so strange that all new years man yet has known will be by legend overgrown.

3 different Cheese-flavored Treats from One Basic Dough!

NEEDS NO
REFRIGERATION!



Clever one-oven tricks
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One dough—one oven—three kinds of flavor-thrilled baking! It's easy to be a whiz when you start with Fleischmann's Fast Rising Dry Yeast. Risings so sure, so fast—results so light and appetizing! If you bake at home, be sure you have plenty of Fleischmann's on hand.

BASIC CHEESE DOUGH

Scald

1½ cups milk
3 tablespoons granulated sugar
2 teaspoons salt
3 tablespoons shortening
Remove from heat and cool to lukewarm.
In the meantime, measure into a large bowl
½ cup lukewarm water
1 teaspoon granulated sugar
and stir until sugar is dissolved. Sprinkle with
contents of 1 envelope Fleischmann's Fast Rising
Dry Yeast
Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well.
Stir in lukewarm milk mixture.

Stir in

2½ cups once-sifted bread flour
and beat until smooth and elastic; stir in
1½ cups lightly-packed shredded old
cheese

Work in

2½ cups more (about) once-sifted bread
flour

Turn out on lightly-floured board and knead
dough lightly until smooth and elastic. Place in
a greased bowl and grease top of dough.
Cover and set dough in warm place, free from
draught, and let rise until doubled in bulk.
Turn out dough on lightly-floured board and
knead lightly until smooth. Divide into portions
and finish as follows:



1. CHEESE LOAF

Shape half a batch of dough into a loaf and
fit into a greased bread pan about 4½ by
8½ inches. Grease top. Cover and let rise
until doubled in bulk. Bake in a moderately
hot oven, 375°, about 40 minutes—cover
loaf with brown paper during latter part of
baking to avoid crust becoming too brown.

2. MARMALADE BRAID

Roll out a quarter of a batch of dough into
an 8-inch square on a lightly-floured board;
loosen dough. Spread with ¼ cup marmalade
and sprinkle with ¼ cup chopped
nutmeats. Roll up jelly-roll fashion; seal
edge and ends. Roll out into an oblong 9
inches long and 3 inches wide; loosen dough.

Cut oblong into 3 lengthwise strips to
within an inch of one end. Braid strips, seal
the ends and tuck them under braid. Place
on greased cookie sheet. Grease top. Cover
and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in a
moderately hot oven, 375°, about 20
minutes.

3. CHEESE BREAD STICKS

Cut a quarter of a batch of dough into 12
equal-sized pieces and roll, one at a time, into
slim strips about 7 inches long. Brush strips
with water and roll lightly in cornmeal.
Place, well apart, on greased cookie sheet.
Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk.
Bake in a moderately hot oven, 375°, about
10 minutes.

For winter get-together

By LOUISE PRICE BELL

WINTER is the time for popcorn, apples, molasses taffy, etc., by the fire; so why not plan many family get-togethers on that order and let the youngsters invite their friends in for popcorn ball fun. There are several kinds of fancy corn-poppers but the results are no better than when the corn is popped in skillet or grandma's old wire popper! Try these recipes for winter munching.

Molasses Popcorn Balls

- 1 cup unsulphured molasses
- 1 cup sugar
- 1 tablespoon butter or margarine
- 4 quarts unsalted popped corn

Combine molasses, sugar, and butter in a 2-quart saucepan. Place over low heat and stir until sugar is dissolved. Cook over medium heat until syrup, when dropped in very cold water, separates into threads which are hard but not brittle. Pour syrup over popped corn, stirring to coat each kernel. When cool enough to handle, shape into balls with lightly buttered hands. Yield: About 2 dozen balls.

Molasses Taffy

- 1 cup unsulphured molasses
- 1 tablespoon butter or margarine
- 1 tablespoon butter
- 1 cup sugar

Combine ingredients in a 2-quart saucepan. Place over low

heat and stir until sugar is dissolved. Cook over medium heat until syrup, when dropped into cold water, separates into threads which are hard but not brittle. Pour into greased platter. As edges cool, fold toward center or they will harden before center is ready to pull. When candy is cool enough to handle, press into ball with lightly buttered fingers. Pull until candy is light in color and ready to harden. Stretch into long rope, 1/2-inch wide. Cut into 1-inch pieces. Wrap each piece of taffy in waxed paper. Yield: 1 1/4 pounds.

Molasses Nut Crunch

- 1 cup unsulphured molasses
- 1 cup sugar
- 1 tablespoon butter
- 1/4 teaspoon baking soda
- 2 1/2 cups chopped peanuts (or other nuts)

Combine molasses, sugar, and butter or margarine in a 2-quart saucepan. Place over low heat and stir until sugar is dissolved. Cook over medium heat until syrup, when dropped in very cold water, separates into threads which are hard but not brittle. Remove from heat; stir in baking soda. Add nuts. Turn into a greased 8-inch square pan; spread quickly. When candy is slightly cool, cut into squares. Wrap in waxed paper. Yield: About 1 3/4 pounds.

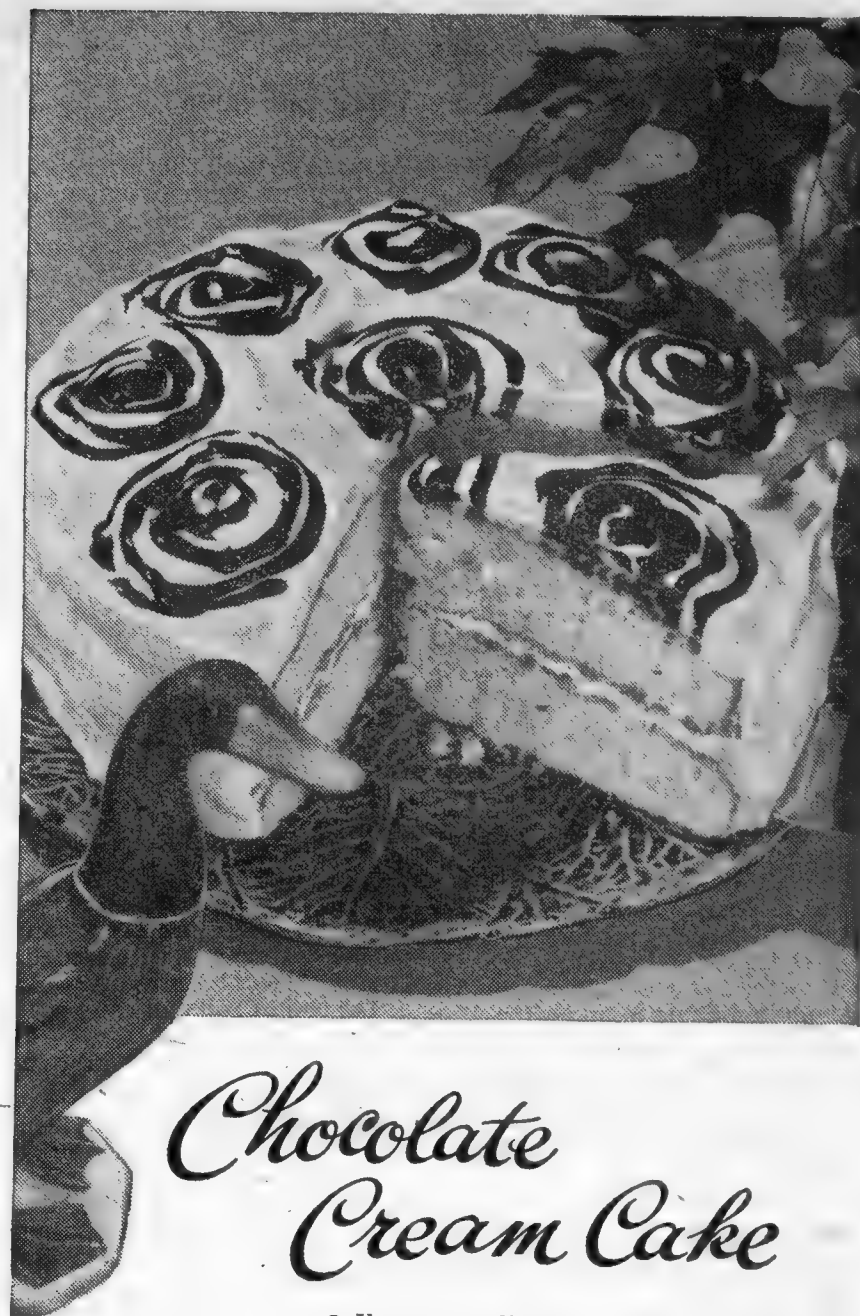


Popcorn balls and 'Cokes' are all the young folks want for winter get-togethers. Wrap checked napkins around Coke bottles for a gay touch.

Monument for Farm Leader

WHEAT Pool delegates instructed their board of directors by way of a resolution to approach the Historic Sites and Monument Board with the idea of having a cairn erected in memory of the late H. W. Wood, the outstanding farm

leader of the province. For many years he served as president of the United Farmers of Alberta and from 1923 to 1936 as chairman of the board of directors of the Alberta Wheat Pool. It was suggested that the cairn be erected where the No. 2 Highway passes the late Dr. Wood's old home near Carstairs.



Chocolate Cream Cake

Bake it
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and serve it
with pride!

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Yes, for cakes that look glamorous... and taste out-of-this-world... bake them yourself with Magic. Dependable Magic Baking Powder makes them extra delicious, light as a feather... protects those costly ingredients, too. Yet it costs less than 1¢ per average baking! Get Magic today and use it in everything you bake!

CHOCOLATE CREAM CAKE

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1 1/2 cups sifted pastry flour or 1 1/2 cups sifted all-purpose flour | 3/4 cup fine granulated sugar |
| 2 1/2 tps. Magic Baking Powder | 3 egg yolks, well beaten |
| 1/2 tsp. salt | 1/2 cup milk |
| 6 tbsps. butter or margarine | 1/2 tsp. vanilla |

Grease two 8-inch round layer-cake pans and line bottoms with greased paper. Preheat oven to 375° (moderately hot). Sift flour, Magic Baking Powder and salt together 3 times. Cream butter or margarine; gradually blend in sugar; beat in well-beaten egg yolks. Measure milk and add vanilla. Add flour mixture to creamed mixture about a quarter at a time, alternating with three additions of milk and combining lightly after each addition. Turn into prepared pans. Bake in preheated oven 20 to 25 minutes. Fill and cover cold cake with 7-minute frosting; top with swirls of melted chocolate.



A brand new year's before us,
The year one-nine-five-four;
And may it bring more happiness,
Than any year before.

I'D really have to check back to find out how many times I've sent you a greeting such as that above. The years have a way of creeping up on us don't they? I sometimes smile when I read your letters and in your friendly outpourings you tell me that you've counted me your friend for such a long time. One woman even declared that she had been reading this column for over fifteen years! She may have thought it seemed like that long, but I haven't been writing it that long.

They say that publishers of songs never dare predict what particular song will become a "hit". And the same thing can be said of many other phases of life. Even in a little home-maker's get-together like this page I never dare guess what question will prompt a goodly number of you readers to take pen in hand and start writing me.

However, when I ask you outright to please help me with a certain question... well you always do... for you are that sort of faithful readers. During last fall... I think it was in October... a lady asked for help in making good butter. Her particular vexation was getting out the milk without making it a long-drawn-out project. I'm quoting below some of the fine letters that came in to help this lady...

From Mrs. E. B. A., Drumheller, Alta.: "For years I used the paddle to get out the milk until one day a friend who was a good buttermaker told me that she used her hands and I've done this ever since with good results. I have the butter quite hard and stiff to start with and the water comes out quite easily. Some housewives might shudder at the thoughts of using one's hands, but we do this when making bread! If the hands are per-

Aunt Sal suggests

fectly clean I don't see anything wrong with it."

From Mrs. O. M., Rosebud, Alta.: "I've used this method for many years with excellent results. Have the cream at right temperature. (I use a dairy thermometer). Churn. Remove from buttermilk... wash well... three changes of water... salt. Let stand over night. Work water out of butter and store. Butter should be cold enough to be firm at all times."

From I. W., Breton, Alta.: "I think she isn't using low enough temperature for the cream. The lower the temperature, the longer it takes to churn, but the firm, waxy lumps of butter that result are well worth the extra time involved."

From Mrs. A. M. B., New Westminster, B.C.: "After making butter in large quantities in both Canada and England, I have found this the best method. Using a large-sized baking board, place the butter on this and apply a rolling pin that has been washed in hot water, then in cold. Press down on the butter with this in strips two or three inches apart. Start at far end of roll and roll up the butter and repeat until all water is out. Salt it in same way."

From Mrs. A. M., Stephentield, Man.: "I have found that the best way to get out the water is to place the butter in a wooden bowl and use your hands. Clean your hands first with wet oatmeal. Mix the butter by lifting and squeezing like you would when kneading bread. It's not a good practice to wash the butter with too much water."

... And now a man gets into the act, too, and we hear from Mr. J. P., Rat Lake, Alta.: "Butter-making has been one of my jobs for years. I used to have

trouble getting out the water until I learned this: I had been allowing the butter to get into too solid a mass before washing it out. Now I just let it get into lumps the size of peas. Then only two waters are necessary

to get out all the milk (formerly it used to take as many as ten waters)."

So there you are, Mrs. R. B., Surrey Centre, B.C., who sent in this question that started the butter question rolling. I do hope that you get some help from these letters.

Aunt Sal.

Country Diary

IN a far-distant era time was reckoned by the moons new and old. But some of the ancients, possibly Chaldeans or Egyptians — soothsayers and mathematicians — discovered that the four seasons, or weather-changes as they might have been called, went in a circle. But whence did they start? That was the big question. The first signs of awakening after the long, cold sleep seemed the best time to begin the count, so Spring opened the calendar and this came to be universally accepted and observed in England for many years till William the Conqueror took over and changed it. His birthday was on January 1st, and with his natural arrogance he thought the year should begin with him.

January has the reputation of being a dull, drab sort of month. After the exuberant inflation of December it does seem pretty flat and stale, especially after Twelfth Night, the unofficial date for removal of Christmas trees and greenery, when festivities usually end. "Taking down the decorations" we call it, though actually the date has deep religious significance, being the day set by the Church to celebrate the Feast of the Epiphany.

Derelict Christmas trees, minus glamour and mystery stand outside, awaiting disposal — how fresh and fragrant they were two months ago. There is nothing briefer than the life of a Christmas tree. I have known some that lay bedraggled and prostrate in door-yards till March before their stark skeletons were removed. Some people like myself, have striven and strained to create an evergreen grove or hedge for beauty's sake as well as utility, and we are the ones to feel sorriest for these ignominious objects.

January has another point against it — usually the worst storms happen then. A January blizzard is feared by man and beast alike. The mail has brought a letter from a friend in Southern California, not exactly gloating, but sympathetic. He is of a poetic turn of mind, a true nature lover wherever he is, and writes: "I know your snow is falling, and tonight your storm doors and windows are fastened tight against the twisting wind that drives the whirling flakes against them, and piles them in deep, white drifts. But here, as I write on the open veranda, the air is

gentle and warm, and I wish you were with me in this charming garden with the spicy olives and scented oleander, and the foaming surf fringing the blue water sparkling in the bright sunshine.

Well, I can describe for him a delightful flower scene on my kitchen window, storm-sash and all, this very morning. Transient, it is true, but lovely while it lasted. Frost-flowers, oak-leaves, delicate ferns, sturdy thistles, all sketched by a master-hand during the night, illuminated by the golden splendor of the eastern sky — Nature's super-art on display right at my hand. As the heat from the newly-lit stove fills the room, the frost creations are effaced as if rubbed out by a sponge. If only such beauty could stay longer. But, alas, as always, it is all too fleeting.

If You're TIRED ALL THE TIME

Everybody gets a bit run-down now and then, tired-out, heavy-headed, and maybe bothered by backaches. Perhaps nothing seriously wrong, just a temporary toxic condition caused by excess acids and wastes. That's the time to take Dodd's Kidney Pills. Dodd's stimulate the kidneys, and so help restore their normal action of removing excess acids and wastes. Then you feel better, sleep better, work better. Get Dodd's Kidney Pills now. Look for the blue box with the red band at all druggists. You can depend on Dodd's. 52



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Dandy Candy!

SEA FOAM



3 cups granulated sugar; ¾ cup water;
¾ cup ROGERS' GOLDEN SYRUP;
8 egg whites, beaten stiff; flavoring.

Boil sugar, water and ROGERS' GOLDEN SYRUP until little of mixture forms "soft ball" when tested in cold water (234-240°F). Cool slightly and pour gradually over stiffly beaten egg whites, beating until mixture is smooth, heavy and of dull appearance. Add flavoring and drop by teaspoonfuls onto greased paper to harden.

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ROGERS' GOLDEN SYRUP

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MANUFACTURED IN CANADA

How to start cold tractors

ONE of the problems that faces a tractor operator when using his tractor in cold weather is that of servicing the cooling system.

Most farmers who operate their tractors considerably during cold weather use in the cooling system an anti-freeze with a high boiling point, such as Esso-Rad. This practice is highly recommended.

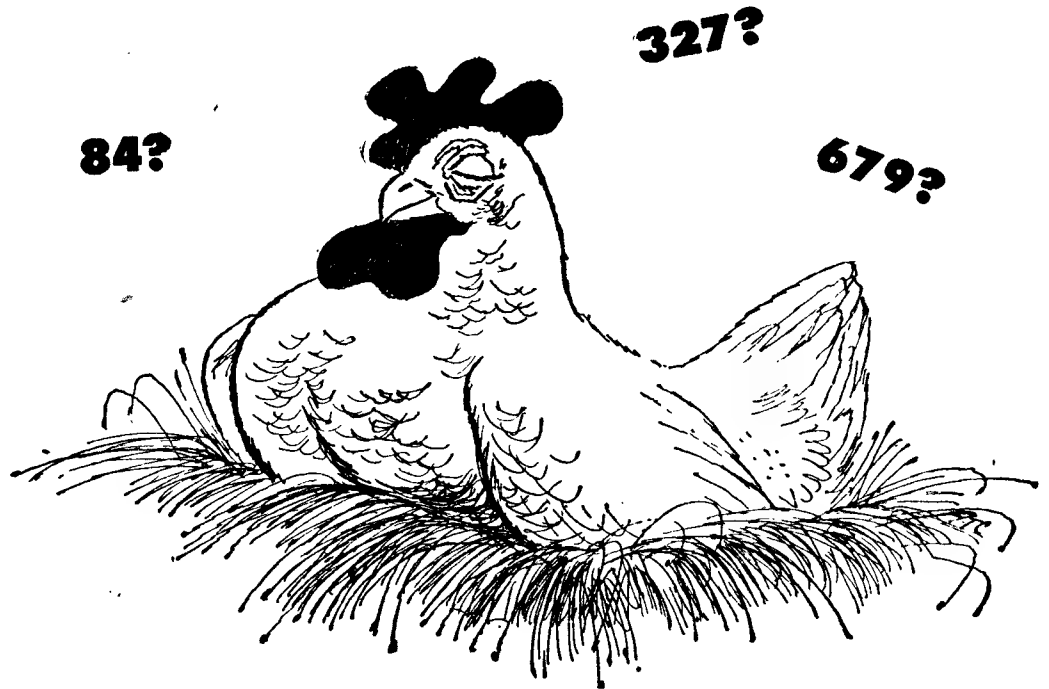
Where farmers use their tractors only on special occasions during cold weather, they usually follow the practice of refilling the radiator whenever the tractor is started and draining when the engine is stopped. If the cooling system is to be refilled each time the engine is started, it is a good practice first to cover the radiator or close the shutter and then start the engine. The water should be put in the radiator immediately after the engine starts. The only reason the engine is started before the water is put in is to guard against the water freezing in the radiator should the engine fail to start.

If the tractor is equipped with a water pump, an important precaution should be taken before the engine is started. In such cases the operator should check to make sure that the pump isn't frozen. This is done by turning the fan and noticing if the pump turns. If the pump is frozen it can be thawed out by pouring some lukewarm water into the cooling system. It's a good idea to leave the drain cocks open while this is done. Thawing out the pump before starting the engine will prevent a broken pump shaft or the need for replacing a shear pin.

Another point to keep in mind is that of the need for bringing an engine always up to proper operating temperature every time it is started. If an engine is stopped when cold all the moisture in the exhaust gases will condense on the cold walls of the cylinders. This will cause excessive corrosion and rusting of the walls of the cylinders and, with the scraping action of the piston rings, will result in excessive cylinder wear.

Stopping an engine before it has had a chance to warm up is a practice that leads to water sludging of the lubricating oil.

Whenever an engine is stopped it is a good idea to let it stand for a short time before the cooling system is drained. This allows the water to carry the heat away from the high temperature areas. When the cooling system is drained watch to make sure that a piece of scale or dirt doesn't clog the drain before all the water runs out.



How many products do we get from crude oil?

From eggs, a hen can expect just one product—chicks. But from crude oil, Imperial refines 679 different products, ranging from weed killers to heavy asphalts. And that is not all—crude oil also supplies petroleum gases and other raw materials for plastics and synthetic rubber.

Oil plays a large and growing part in our everyday living. How many of these questions about it can you answer?

Oil supplies are vital to defence. The gasoline required to move one armoured division 100 miles would run your car for

10 years? 95 years? 350 years?

➡ The average family car could be operated for 350 years on the gasoline needed to move an armoured division 100 miles.

The average weekly pay cheque of Canadians in 1939 would buy 84 gallons of gasoline. How many gallons will today's cheque buy

79? 135? 93?

➡ Even though gasoline road taxes are higher in all provinces, today's average pay cheque will buy 135 gallons.

Scientists believe oil was formed from the remains of tiny sea creatures which lived millions of years ago. Would you say oil is found in

rock? pools? swamps?

➡ Oil is usually found far underground in the tiny pores of rock such as limestone or sandstone. The word petroleum is derived from the Latin "petra" and "oleum"—rock oil.

How much will the oil industry spend each week this year to find and develop oil fields in western Canada

\$2¼ millions? \$6 millions? \$12 millions?

➡ The industry is expected to spend \$300 millions on exploration and development this year—about \$6 millions a week.

It takes many millions of dollars in plant and equipment to provide high-quality oil products when and where you need them. How much does this amount to per Imperial employee

\$3,856? \$16,597? \$30,715?

➡ Imperial's investment in plant and equipment is \$30,715 for each of its 13,500 employees, and it is still rising.

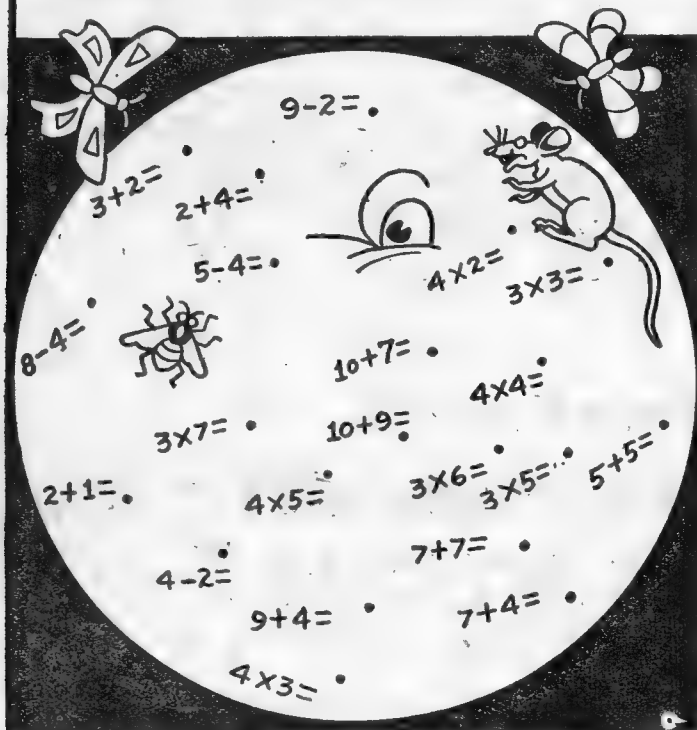
IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED
oil makes a country strong



PICTURE PROBLEMS

CAREFULLY WRITE IN ALL THE ANSWERS TO THESE SIMPLE ADDITION, MULTIPLICATION AND SUBTRACTION EXAMPLES.

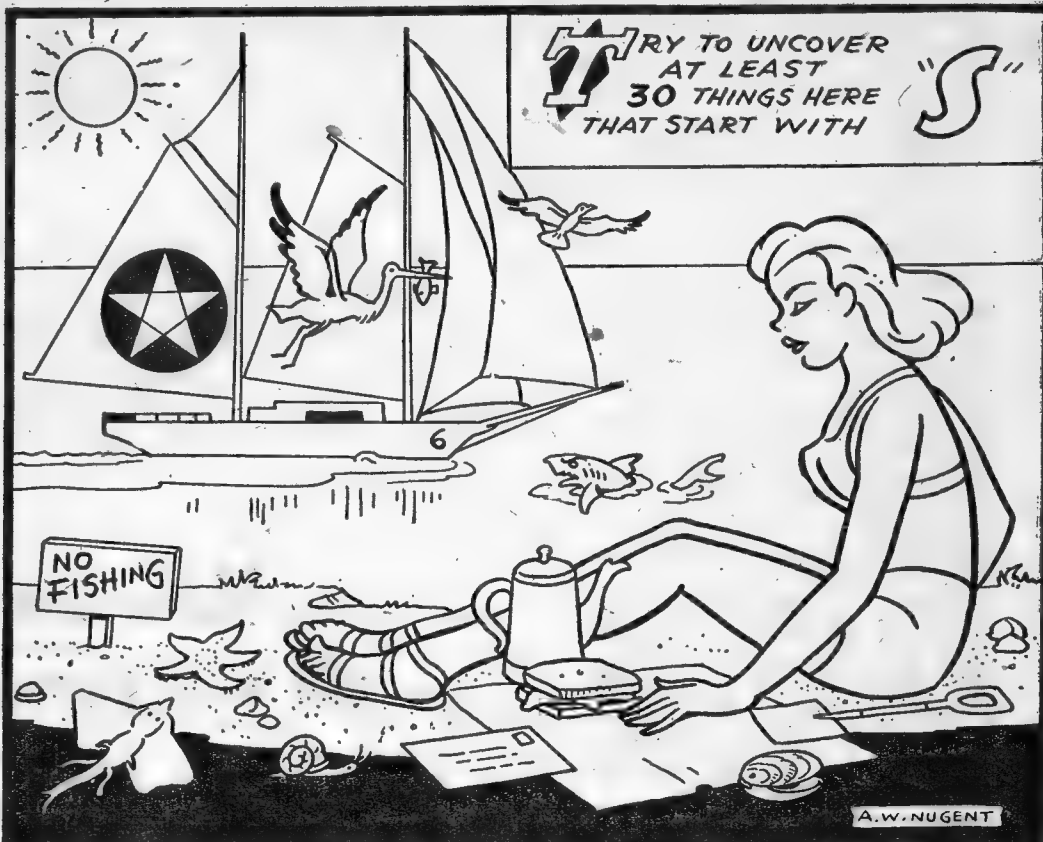
WHEN YOU ARE SURE THEY ARE CORRECT, JOIN ALL THE DOTS NEAREST YOUR ANSWERS IN THEIR ORDER FROM DOT ONE TO DOT TWENTY-ONE. YOU WILL THEN HAVE DRAWN A COMPLETE PICTURE.



FUNLAND

A.W. NUGENT
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LEADING
PUZZLEMAKER

THE FAMILY ENTERTAINER



SOLUTION: SAIL, SAND, SANDAL, SANDWICH, SCHOONER, SEA, SEA GULL, SHARK, SHELL, SHIN, SHIP, SHORE, SHOULDER, SHOVEL, SIDE, SIGN, SIGNATURE, SIX, SKATE, SKIN, SKY, SLICE, SNAIL, SOLE, SPOUT, STAMP, STAR, STARFISH, STERN, STONE, STORK AND SUN.

LETTER ARITHMETIC



EACH NUMBER REPRESENTS THE CODE-LETTER ABOVE IT, AS SHOWN.

SUBSTITUTE THE NUMBERS, ON THE DASHES, UNDER THE CODE-LETTERS IN THIS ADDITION PROBLEM, AND ADD THEM.

THE CORRECT TOTAL OF CODE-NUMBERS CAN THEN BE TRANSLATED, TO THE CODE-LETTERS, TO SPELL MY NAME.

9 1 5 5 1 6 8 6 3 5 7 4 1 5 3 2

L	A	C
R	H	E
I	M	T

AH PEER DEAR

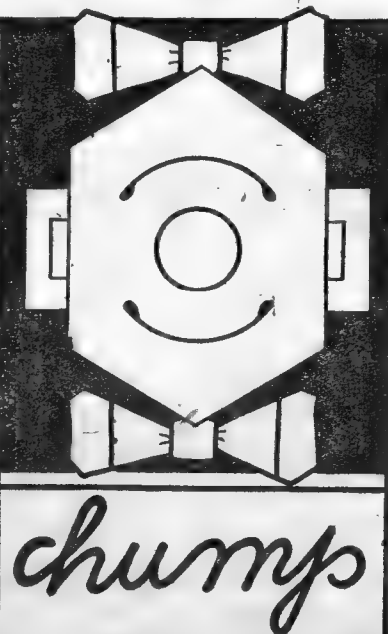
PRINT ALL THE ABOVE LETTERS OVER THE DASHES TO MAKE THEM FORM EIGHT THREE-LETTER INTERLOCKING WORDS, READING ACROSS.



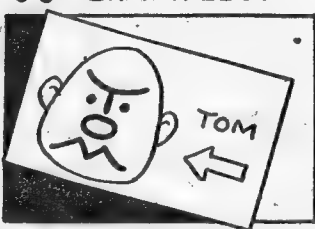
SOLUTION: HERAPPEARED.

ONCE A CHUMP ALWAYS A CHUMP NO MATTER HOW YOU LOOK AT HIM!

TURN THE WORD UPSIDE DOWN AND ALSO THE BLOCKHEAD AND YOU'LL SEE WHAT WE MEAN.



HERE ARE TWO EXAMPLES.



MAKE A FUNNY FACE WITH YOUR NAME.



for Little Artists
DRAW ME IN THREE STEPS.



TWO-THIRDS OF THE LETTERS IN "COWBOY" AND TWO-FIFTHS OF "STEER" WILL SPELL THE NAME OF WHAT ANIMAL



COYO IN COWBOY AND TE IN STEER WILL SPELL COYOTE.

Financial returns from a flock of sheep

By H. J. HARGRAVE,

SUPPOSE we take a pencil and do a little figuring on the outcome of a flock of sheep on an irrigated farm in Southern Alberta. The key to such an enterprise is a piece of good irrigated pasture coupled with the willingness to provide the care that sheep require.

During the 1953 pasture season at the Lethbridge Experimental Station, an acre of irrigated pasture grazed on a rotational basis carried as many as 14 yearling ewes. These results suggest that a 10-acre pasture divided into four 2½-acre paddocks and fenced with woven wire should carry 60 ewes and their lambs for a period of five months.

Beet tops, alfalfa fields, irrigation aftermath, and grain stubble — feeds that are not utilized on many farms — will largely take care of requirements for the fall and early winter months. Good home-grown alfalfa hay for the lambing period eliminates the need for costly supplements.

After allowing for losses and replacements, the above flock should produce at least 50 market lambs weighing 100 pounds at weaning time and worth over \$900 at current values. If they

are white-faced ewes, they should clip 11 pounds of wool worth nearly \$5, which amounts to \$300 for the flock. This means \$1,200 worth of lambs and wool, with conservative figuring. A bumper crop of lambs and wool would materially increase this total.

Set aside \$300 to cover alfalfa and other feed used during the winter as well as expense for salt, shearing, etc. That leaves \$900 to be credited to the 10-acre pasture — a return of \$90 per acre. Amortize the costs of land preparation, pasture establishment, woven-wire fencing, and shelter; allow for irrigation as well as other labor costs, and there is still a most attractive return from the above 10 acres. Consider in addition the added value of this piece of land when the time comes to plow it up in the farm rotation.

These calculations point to the fact that there is a place for sheep on Southern Alberta's irrigated farms.

A pole-straw shed

DRAWINGS and photographs of a pole frame, straw covered shed will be mailed to anyone interested upon request to

the Superintendent, Dominion Experimental Station, Swift Current, Sask.

This shed is 25 feet by 75 feet. It was built on a farm to provide winter shelter for beef cattle.

The owner planned to use a

tractor mounted loader for cleaning the shed, therefore he wanted no centre posts or as few as possible.

The illustrations show how two masts with wire cables were used to support the roof along the centre line.

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IN ALBERTA, EDUCATION PROGRESSES

Realizing that the children of today must have a thorough knowledge of the sciences, history and world study, the Alberta School system has expanded and improved its facilities to insure a useful program of studies for each student.

Present-day schools are larger and better equipped; the number of qualified school teachers has increased as teacher salary scales are revised; and most important, enrolments in elementary and high schools, and enrolments at the University of Alberta, have made consistent gains.

The Department of Education assists the School Districts, Divisions and assists the Student individually in the following ways:

- Revised high school curriculums provide increased study of English.
- School books are provided at minimum cost through the School Book Branch. School Readers are supplied free by the Department of Education. The department also has promoted the extension of the Text Book rental plan.
- School Districts and Divisions receive assistance in constructing and equipping new buildings.
- Candidates for teaching diplomas and degrees may receive government assistance.
- Under the Student Assistance Act, Grants and Loans are made available to University Students in all faculties.
- The Calgary Branch of the University of Alberta offers courses in arts, sciences and education.
- Courses in art, homemaking and trades apprenticeship are among educational facilities available at the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary.

TOTAL GRANTS TO ALBERTA SCHOOLS AND TO THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA HAS INCREASED FROM \$2,335,082 IN 1936-37 to \$16,017,000 IN 1953.



GOVERNMENT OF THE
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

the Hope of the world

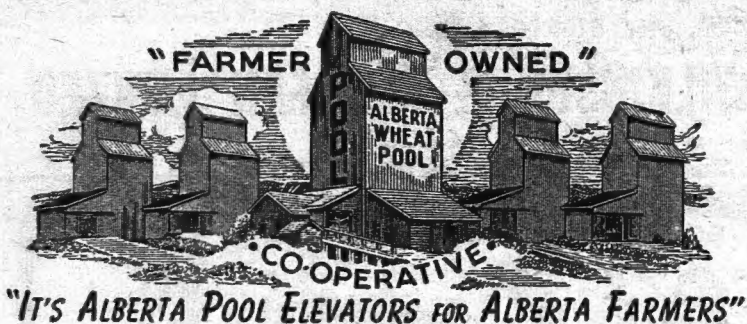
In extending best wishes for a Happy New Year, the Alberta Wheat Pool expresses the hope that 1954 will witness the dawning of a world-wide era of peace and tranquility and that the gnawing anxieties caused by threats of wars will come to an end. The hope of the world is for peace.

There are about 2½ billion people scattered throughout the world at the present time. About two-thirds of that number are insufficiently fed, clothed, or medically cared for. That problem must be solved if nations are to live peacefully together. In this age of rapid transportation and intercommunication the world has become so closely knit that wide divergences in standards of living cannot be concealed. Wealthy nations must help the poverty-stricken to a higher standard of living.

In that respect the hope of the world rests with agriculture. Food, clothing and shelter are the main requisites for human existence. Food is the most vital of all commodities. For it there are no substitutes. With food all things are possible; without it nothing is possible.

A nation can build up military might. It can construct scores of factories to furnish bombs, planes, guns, tanks and other war equipment. But without food all those things are useless and can give no security.

This would suggest that those who produce this prime necessity of life should be entitled to at least comparative treatment with other classes of the population. The productive powers of agriculture should be appreciated and the surpluses that produces, which provides such an important measure of security, should not be used as a club to beat down prices.



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Manitoba farmers cash in on growing oil boom

By MIKE GORDONSKI

THE oil industry in Manitoba may create a few millionaires — and probably will — but it hasn't done so yet.

But oil has put some handy cash in the pockets of farmers. Take George Walker, Sr., of Reston, for example. His farm is about forty miles south of the now flourishing Daly field and when the oil boom hit the Reston district in 1952, George played it cosy.

First, he took twenty-five cents an acre from lease buyers. When a drill came onto his farm and brought in oil on pump at 250 barrels a day, he accepted a reported \$6,500 for half his one-eighth of the royalties. He used the money to pay off the mortgage on the farm he had worked since 1909.

"I'm too old to take chances now," he reasoned.

Mr. Walker chatted with visitors to his farm, his eyes crinkling as he looked at the nearby oil rig. He philosophized:

Oil and Hail

"In a way, I think there's an affinity between the oil under that piece of land and hail. I've been hailed out so often that it became almost natural."

Then he peered towards his son's farm, where another derrick stood against the sky — Robert John Walker, like his father owned the mineral rights to his land.

"The younger generation is going to get the good of this," said Walker senior. "We were born forty years too soon."

The oil petered out on the Walker farm, which probably makes this case more typical than that of the farmer who has producing wells on his property. They are some farmers, though, cashing in on the royalties they held and the number is growing steadily.

It was on January 29, 1951, that Manitoba's first commercial well came in. That was in

the Virden Daly field, which still is the major producing area with 61 wells operating at last count.

Most of the money made in Manitoba to date has been on leases for exploration and on sale of portions of royalty rights. Leases shot from a mere ten cents an acre in some areas in early 1951 to a ten dollars an acre for small areas in hot spots in 1952.

Unlike Alberta, drilling depths are completely shallow and most Manitoba oil comes up conveniently close to the pipe line, allowing a saving in transportation costs.

There is another difference from the Alberta picture. Here an estimated seventy per cent. of the land in the Daly field is held by farmers who own the oil rights, the Crown holding only thirty per cent. of the rights. The figures in Alberta are just about reversed.

The Manitoba situation is explained by the fact that most of the oil area was settled — largely by Ontario boys seeking a fortune in the West — away back in the '70's and '80's and most Dominion land grants at that time were made without any reservation of rights. It was not until January 11, 1890, that Ottawa set up a policy of retaining oil and mineral rights.

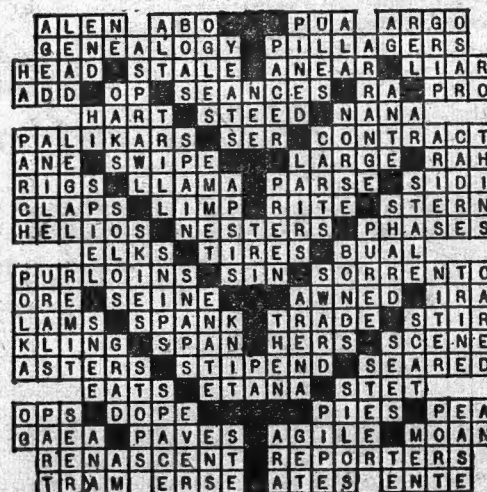
It was the same with land owned by the Hudson's Bay Company, of which much was sold to early settlers. The company did not retain under rights on its land sales until 1908.

On Crown Land

It is rather ironic that the first Manitoba producer, California Standard's Daly 15-18 (the discovery well of the Wiliston Basin) came in on the land of a war veteran, W. J. Gardiner, on which the Crown, through the Department of Veterans' Affairs, held the rights.

The quarter section south-west of Virden had been bought

Solution to last month's puzzle



for Bill by his father while the young man was still in the services.

Then, just to rub it in, a second well came in on the Gardiner property two months later. The crude, reached at a little more than 2,000 feet, was of 35 degree gravity and was on pump from the start. The first well, by this time, had settled down to about ten barrels a day production.

Soon after a well on the farm of N. R. Williams, a neighbor, was pumping fifty barrels a day. Mr. Williams owned three quarter sections but held the oil rights on only two of them. The oil came in on the other quarter.

Then four more California Standard wells came in on adjoining sections owned by Norman Williams, his brother Cecil and his son Ivan — not one of them holding mineral rights.

Municipal officials complained that the farmers weren't being given a break. Every one of the first ten wells drilled in the area had been on land where the Crown held the rights.

The oil fever spread from Virden to other districts — to Reston, for instance where George Walker was not the only farmer to salvage a bit of quick cash. His neighbor, Bill Wilkins, sold his rights for \$3,200.

The Village of Reston, which had accumulated a burden of property in depression years, had retained rights when it resold the land. Now it leased rights on forty-nine quarter sections for \$1,900 and then in an additional 87 acres at ten dollars an acre. The local agricultural society leased some property, also at ten dollars.

Big Deals

At Boissevain royalty rights were being sold to speculators at \$40 an acre. At Virden, Gerald Haskett sold three-quarters of his royalty rights for \$11,000.

Around Waskada, the figures were even more impressive. Lyle Lee sold half his one-eighth royalties on 160 acres for \$30,000. E. A. McGregor, who had sold half his royalties for an undisclosed sum saw a 200-barrel-a-day well come in on his land. It didn't keep up, but in the meantime he had sold another part of his royalties and the two deals were reported to have netted him \$120,000.

Even before this flurry started it was "unofficially estimated" in the press that farmers were taking in money at the rate of three million dollars a year for oil rights.

One recent news story said there was one farmer with seven producing wells on his property and that he was taking in more than \$100 a day. This probably referred to Charles Cruickshank, eight and one-half miles west of Virden, who had six wells on his farm earlier in the year. Canada Pipe Lines' Cruickshank well is now the top producer in Manitoba, with 1,044 barrels in July, its first month, and 4,620 barrels in August.

The dark spot on Manitoba's oil picture has been that all producing wells were on pump. There was justifiable excitement, therefore, when McIvor Roselea No. 1 came in at 2,100 feet on July 29 and soon established a flow of one hundred barrels a day. An August 22 a second flowing well came in on the same property. No. 1 was still flowing at last report; No. 2 only spasmodically.

The driller on the McIvor

Agriculture In a Squeeze

THE report of the Canadian Wheat Pools presented to the Alberta Pool convention on Wednesday, December 2, by E. S. Russenholt of Winnipeg pointed out that farm income in Canada has been going down and costs mounting, thus putting the farm population in a squeeze. It was stated that the farm population comprises 19 per cent of the Canadian labor force and yet farm families obtained only 10 per cent of the national income in 1952 and 12 per cent in 1951.

Gross farm income in the prairie provinces in 1952 totalled \$1,806,400,000 and operating costs were \$700,900,000 leaving a net income of \$1,105,400,000. That figure was 11 per cent below the net farm income of western Canada in 1951.

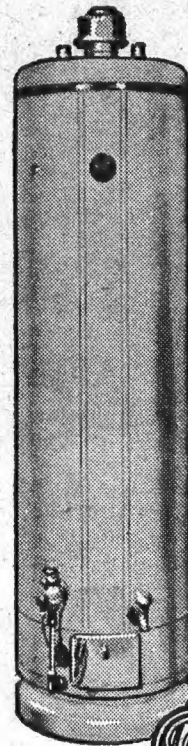
Mr. Russenholt said that in 1952 farmers spent \$88,900,000 for labor and \$187,000,000 for farm machinery, trucks, etc., and repairs for same.

property was T. H. McIvor of Calgary, who put his outfit to work on the old family property between jobs. The rights are owned by the heirs of the McIvor estate, none of them now living near Virden.

There is an interesting agricultural sidelight to the McIvor story. The pioneer of the farm was T. H. McIvor's grandfather, Kenny McIvor who was the ori-

ginator of Western Rye grass. He developed it, by long and tedious selection and breeding, from hardy roadside bunch grasses.

And so — just as fortune smiled briefly on George Walker to make up for the hail — now there is a new harvest from under the McIvor acres. And Kenny McIvor, too, was born many years too soon.



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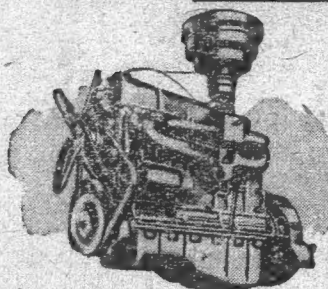
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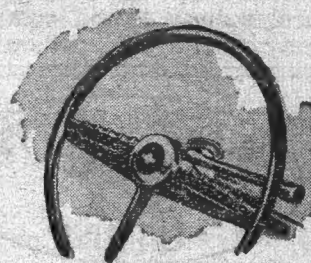
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